

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 77.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1901.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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## IS SEEKING REST

### Ex-Queen Pays Flying Visit to San Francisco.

### WHILE THERE SHE TALKS LITTLE

### Has Not Abandoned Hope of Restoration.

Authorizes Denial That She Is to  
Pool Issues With the Prin-  
cess Kalulani.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii  
was a passenger on the overland train  
which arrived from the East last even-  
ing, says the Chronicle of Sept. 11.  
She has come West for a few brief  
weeks to enjoy a change of air and  
climate and become rehabilitated for  
the approaching trials that she ex-  
pects to undergo when Congress meets  
again in December.

"Her majesty is of course emphatic-  
ally opposed to the annexation of the  
islands," said Colonel Macfarlane last  
evening, speaking for the Queen. She  
has formally protested against the an-  
nexation of her dominions by the United  
States, as has already been an-  
nounced, but just what her plans are  
in respect to the course to be pursued  
when the matter comes before Con-  
gress at its next session I cannot state.  
She has not confided her plans to me,  
and I am not in a position, therefore,  
to enlighten any one on the subject.  
I can only say that she is a careful,  
shrewd woman, that she keeps her own  
counsel and that what she does will  
be in response to the promptings of  
her best judgment. She is going back  
to Washington in the near future to  
watch the course of the annexation  
movement and do what she can to pre-  
vent the consummation of the treaty.

"I do not imagine, however, that  
her majesty will enter into the contest  
with the spirit and bitterness that will  
characterize the opposition of her  
niece, Princess Kalulani, to the an-  
nexation movement. The Princess,  
who has been completing her educa-  
tion abroad during the past several  
years, will leave England on the 9th  
of next month for New York. She will  
come almost direct to San Francisco,  
and will then sail for Honolulu. Prin-  
cess Kalulani, who would have suc-  
ceeded to the Hawaiian throne in the  
event of the death of Liliuokalani but  
for the overthrow of the monarchy,  
does not feel that she should suffer  
the loss of her crown and the revenue  
of the crown lands through the faults  
of the queen, and she will make an  
appeal to the United States Govern-  
ment for the relief which she believes  
she is entitled to. I have no doubt in  
my own mind but that the United  
States Government, if it takes the  
islands, will make suitable provision  
for both the queen and the Princess."

### DENIES THE STATEMENT.

Ex-Queen Has Not Abandoned Hope  
of the Throne.

The Call of September 16th says:  
Liliuokalani yesterday read over, ap-  
proved and indorsed the following  
statement, written by her private sec-  
retary, J. Heleluhe:

"San Francisco, September 15, 1897.

"Editor Call:

"Sir:—In the Examiner and the  
Chronicle of the 12th inst. I notice  
some references to the doings of Queen  
Liliuokalani that call for an answer  
from one who thinks he knows more  
of the movements of the Queen than  
the writers of those articles. Both pa-  
pers assume and say that the Queen  
and her followers have abandoned all  
hope of her restoration to the throne,  
and that the Queen has planned with  
her niece, the Princess Kalulani, that,  
falling annexation, the Princess is to  
ascend the throne. Allow me to say,  
sir, that from the best of my knowl-  
edge the Queen has entered into no  
such plans, and the publication of such  
without denial would perhaps mislead  
her people who remain true and loyal  
to her.

"The Queen has not ceased, from her  
arrival in this country, to point out to  
the American Government the gross  
outrage committed upon her and her  
people by her dethronement by a  
clique assisted by American arms, and  
one of her last acts before leaving  
Washington to come here was to pre-  
sent to President McKinley various pe-  
titions from her people protesting  
against annexation and asking for a  
restoration of their beloved Queen.  
Yours very truly, J. HELELUHE."

The statement to which the ex-Queen  
objects to is as follows:  
It has transpired that Liliuokalani  
has practically abandoned all hope of

being reinstated on the Hawaiian  
throne, to accept Colonel Macfarlane's  
statement of her present position. But  
she has not abandoned all hope of see-  
ing the monarchy of Hawaii re-es-  
tablished.

"The Princess Kalulani, niece of the  
Queen, will arrive from England with-  
in a few weeks," said Colonel Macfar-  
lane yesterday, "and her visit will  
probably result in some amicable un-  
derstanding between herself and the  
Queen whereby the proposed annexa-  
tion of the islands may be successfully  
opposed and the Princess placed upon  
the throne.

"Princess Kalulani, as you must  
know, has been abroad for nine or 10  
years, and has not seen the Queen dur-  
ing the entire time. She was not more  
than 12 years of age when she was  
taken abroad for an education. She  
was at that time heir apparent to the  
throne of Hawaii, and it was deemed  
proper that she should be given an  
education commensurate with her po-  
sition. She is now of age and has com-  
pleted her education, but in returning  
home she finds that new political con-  
ditions in the islands leave her with  
modified fortunes. Blaming the Queen  
for the overthrow of the monarchy, the  
best of feeling does not exist between  
the Princess and her aunt. It is likely,  
however, that these differences will be  
healed when the Princess and the  
Queen meet, and that they will in all  
probability join forces in opposing the  
annexation of the islands. The Prin-  
cess, with the backing of her guardian,  
T. H. Davies, is in a position to en-  
gage the best legal counsel in the land  
to represent her interests when the  
annexation treaty comes before Con-  
gress for approval, and this she will  
probably do.

"The situation as it now stands, is  
something like this: There is no cer-  
tainty that the islands will be annexed,  
and, should annexation fail it is not al-  
together improbable that the Republic  
of Hawaii, called into existence, ac-  
cording to the statements of those  
who are at the head of the Govern-  
ment, for the sole purpose of bringing  
about the annexation of the islands to  
the United States, will agree to a mod-  
ified monarchy with Princess Kalulani  
on the throne. The Queen will be pro-  
vided for, so that she may retire with  
dignity and maintain a respectable po-  
sition among her people. This is the  
plan that will be agreed upon by the  
Queen and Princess, and may be  
brought to a realization if annexation  
is defeated."

### WOULD NOT TALK.

Ex-Queen Preferred to Discuss Only  
Minor Topics.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 12.—  
Queen Liliuokalani was not anxious to  
discuss her plans when seen yesterday  
afternoon.

"My plans?" she said, in response to  
a question. "Well, the truth of the  
matter is that I have no plans of which  
I can speak. I never arrange my plans  
very far in advance. I shall remain in  
San Francisco for a short time, a few  
weeks, probably. Then I shall return  
to Washington. That is about all I  
can say."

The royal lady expressed her happi-  
ness to be once more in San Francis-  
co, for the reason, she explained, that  
she finds the California climate de-  
lightful. She also took occasion to say  
that her trip across the country had  
been very enjoyable.

"You have facilities and conveni-  
ences for comfortable traveling so far  
in advance of anything we have in the  
islands," she added, "that it is a re-  
velation and a treat to travel in Amer-  
ica."

On these minor topics the Queen  
evinced a perfect willingness to talk at  
length, but she avoided all questions  
about her attitude toward annexation  
and her plans for opposing the meas-  
ure.

### WILL INFLUENCE SENATE.

Ratification of Treaty Expected to  
Bring Good Results.

NEW YORK, September 13.—The  
Herald's Washington dispatch says:  
It is believed in administration circles  
that the effect of the ratification of the  
treaty by the Hawaiian Senate will be  
to influence some of the members of  
the United States Senate now in the  
doubtful column to vote for the con-  
vention next session. All that is now  
necessary is the approval of that body  
and it is not believed many members  
will be willing to shoulder the respon-  
sibility of defeating annexation and  
thus throw Hawaii into the hands of  
Japan.

No official advices have been re-  
ceived here concerning the reply of Min-  
ister Cooper to the note of Minister Shi-  
mamura, in which, on behalf of his  
government, he accepted the principle  
of arbitration in the matter of the im-  
migration controversy. The press dis-  
patches, however, indicating that Mr.  
Cooper desires information upon the  
points which the Japanese govern-  
ment considers at issue, are regarded  
as correct, and the position assumed  
by that official is approved in official  
circles.

The authorities would naturally be  
pleased to have the controversy pend-  
ing between Hawaii and Japan set-  
tled, because such settlement would  
tend to remove any objection which  
might be entertained by Senators  
bringing into the Union a nation  
which has diplomatic differences with  
any country. It is their opinion, how-  
ever, that the matter will not be ad-  
judicated until after annexation is ac-  
complished. Mr. Thurston declined to

discuss Senator Bacon's statements in  
regard to the invitation extended to  
the Georgian to go to Hawaii and ex-  
amine the country. Friends of Hawaii,  
however, say there was no impropriety  
in the extension of the invitation. All  
that was desired was to give Senator  
Bacon an opportunity of seeing the  
country, and then he could vote as his  
judgment dictated.

"I have no doubt," said one of these  
gentlemen, "however, that had Sena-  
tor Bacon gone to Hawaii he would  
have come back an Annexationist. Do  
you know that every person who sets  
foot in Honolulu and travels through  
the islands leaves there with a desire  
to do all in his power to annex them  
to the United States?"

### FEAR UNITED STATES.

Australians Think It Will Be First  
Hawaii, Then Samoa.

VANCOUVER, B. C., September 11.—  
The Australian press is hysterical over  
the announcement made by German  
correspondents that the United States  
Government is after the Samoan Is-  
lands. The contention in Australia is  
that the annexation of the Hawaiian  
Islands by the United States is a pre-  
liminary to an attempt to secure the  
Samoa group. E. W. O'Sullivan, M.  
P., New South Wales, referring to the  
matter, said:

"It is childish to be squeamish over  
this matter, but the United States is  
taking the trade from England and  
Australia. If we lose this Pacific trade  
we lose the supremacy of the Pacific.  
With this trade will go our prestige  
and our domination, and by and by we  
may have to fight a bloody war to re-  
gain them. The Pacific is four times  
as large as the Atlantic and is dotted  
with islands. Let our supremacy in  
trade be lost to the United States and  
other countries and we sink into insigni-  
ficance."

"The world is looking our way, and  
the United States is taking an active  
part in Samoan affairs. Great Britain  
is dull witted to let the United States  
capture the trade. She insists on mak-  
ing only blunt axes for Samoa. Samoa  
wants sharp axes, and United States  
sharp axes are the only ones used on  
the islands, and in immense quanti-  
ties. Great Britain prohibits the sale  
of firearms in Samoa. The result is  
that the natives are thoroughly equip-  
ped with United States arms."

"Pressure must be brought on the  
United States and other countries to  
require them to discontinue selling  
arms. England has shown marvelous  
enterprise in her relations to the Sa-  
moan Islands, but she must awaken to  
the critical situation or she will be  
forced to loosen her grip. In a few  
years the States will have the entire  
trade of the islands, which are becom-  
ing officially bankrupt, and will nat-  
urally drift politically into the hands  
of the United States Government."

### STARVATION IN KLONDIKE.

Grave Dangers That Beset the  
Gold Seekers.

SEATTLE, Wash., September 10.—  
Charles Engle of New York City, who  
has been in the Yukon for three years,  
came out with his wife and four chil-  
dren on the Cleveland. He sold out  
his interests there and practically fled  
for fear of starvation.

"The people who are going in there  
this winter," he said, "are crazy.  
There will be 10,000 people in there this  
winter, and very little to feed them.  
At least 1,500 men will come out before  
winter sets in if they can get away.  
When I left Dawson there were at least  
6,000 people there, and they were com-  
ing in at the rate of 40 to 50 a day.  
Very little attempt has been made to  
build houses, for logs cost \$6 each, and  
if they do not want to freeze to death  
the coming winter they will have to  
take their small boats and go down the  
river immediately to Circle City or  
Forty Mile."

"I started down from Dawson on the  
Weare, and when that steamer ran  
aground on the bar near Circle City I  
got aboard the Healy with my family,  
and came out down to St. Michael.  
The Weare is undoubtedly gone until  
next summer, and the loss of her ser-  
vices is a severe one to the miners, as  
all the boats are needed that can pos-  
sibly be brought into requisition to  
get supplies up the river. The Hum-  
boldt passengers will not get to Daw-  
son this winter, as it is a long trip up  
the river and the Yukon will freeze  
before they reach their destination."

### APPREHENDS NO TROUBLE.

Ex-Minister Dun Talks of Japanese  
Affairs.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., September 8.—  
Edwin Dun, ex-United States Minister  
to Japan, in an interview today, says  
he does not apprehend any trouble be-  
tween Japan and the United States  
with regard to Hawaii. If the United  
States is bound to annex Hawaii he  
thinks that it can be done in such a  
manner as to avoid friction. As to the  
advisability of annexing Hawaii, Mr.  
Dun did not express himself for publi-  
cation.

Mr. Dun is of the opinion that good  
will result from the recent action of  
Japan in adopting a 32-to-1 monetary  
standard.

### THE GAELIC IN TROUBLE.

Captain Finch Arrested for Break-  
ing Quarantine Rules.

The Chronicle of September 10th  
says: Dr. Chalmers, the State Quar-  
antine Officer, has brought the conflict of  
jurisdiction between the Board of  
Health and the national quarantine of-  
ficers to a crisis. The matter is now  
brought into court, and will probably  
be fought out there until it is finally  
determined whether the national quar-

antine is exclusive or only concurrent  
with the State quarantine.

The District Attorney yesterday  
prepared complaints against Captain  
Finch of the O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, and  
Pilot Jordan, who brought her into  
port, for violating the State quarantine  
laws. The complaints were sworn to  
by Dr. Chalmers, and warrants were  
issued by Police Judge Conlan. Jordan  
was arrested shortly after 1 o'clock  
yesterday afternoon, and immediately  
gave bail. The warrant for Captain  
Finch has not yet been served, but as  
the steamship company proposes to  
press the issue to a speedy settlement  
he will probably surrender himself.

### PHILADELPHIA TO LEAVE

Her Crew Needs a Man the  
Cruiser Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—The  
Philadelphia, flagship of the Pacific  
Station, now at Honolulu, is to come  
home as soon as the necessary orders  
can reach her. This will leave the  
Bennington as the sole representative  
of the United States Navy at Honolulu  
until the Baltimore reaches that port.  
It has been found necessary to adopt  
this course in order to get a crew to  
man the Baltimore, which now lies at  
Mare Island Navy Yard almost ready  
for sea.

With the men secured from the Phil-  
adelphia by re-enlistment it will be  
possible to man the Baltimore and send  
her back to the Hawaiian Islands. At  
one time it was believed it would be  
necessary to send the battle-ship Ore-  
gon for this purpose, but this plan was  
abandoned. As the Japanese cruiser  
Nanwa has left Honolulu for Japan, it  
was thought that no interests are Jeop-  
ardized by leaving only the Bennington  
there.

### STRIKE INCREASING.

Pennsylvania Miners Approaching  
a Crisis.

HAZLETON, Pa., September 14.—  
Despite a variety of alarming rumors  
and a morning movement by a body of  
miners, which looked formidable, to-  
day passed without serious distur-  
bance in the strike region. Matters  
were such an uncertain aspect, how-  
ever, that General Gobin declares that  
the removal of the troops or any por-  
tion of them, has not been contem-  
plated.

The strike itself is spreading with  
great rapidity. Exact estimates of the  
number of men who have quit work  
are hard to obtain, but conservative  
figures place it close to 10,000 with in-  
dications that in a short time every  
colliery of importance in the region  
will be idle. Although some disposi-  
tion has been shown by small bodies of  
strikers in the outlying districts to  
make demonstrations, they have been  
of a rather feeble character and the  
great majority of the men are docile.

### CARLOTTA ILL.

Ex-Empress of Mexico Not Expected  
to Live.

BRUSSELS, September 14.—Carlot-  
ta, ex-Empress of Mexico, is so dan-  
gerously ill that her death is feared at  
any moment.

Ex-Empress Carlotta is the widow of  
Maximilian, the brother of the Aus-  
trian Emperor, who 30 years ago was  
shot to death for attempting to estab-  
lish an Empire in Mexico. It was her  
great ambition that led Maximilian to  
his death, and with his execution she  
lost all reason. She is a sister of the  
King of the Belgians, and is 57 years  
old.

### VICTORY FOR LOW.

Brooklyn Republicans Favor His  
Nomination.

NEW YORK, September 15.—At the  
meeting of the Republican Committee  
of Kings County, held in Brooklyn last  
night, the following resolution was  
adopted, 151 to 27:

Resolved, That Seth Low is the most  
available candidate for the City Con-  
vention to nominate for Mayor.

### Long Flight of a Pigeon

CHICAGO, September 14.—The long-  
est flight ever made by a pigeon to  
Chicago was completed this morning.  
Z. H. Whiteman's blue checkered bird,  
Fred. Hornel, arrived in his loft at  
Rogers' Park from Las Vegas, N. M.,  
a distance of 1,040 miles air line. The  
bird was in good condition, and made  
the journey in three weeks.

Seven birds were liberated at Las  
Vegas together. Within five minutes  
after the birds were liberated they  
started in a northeasterly direction to-  
ward Chicago. Whiteman's bird is the  
only one heard from since the seven  
started from home.

### He Favors Annexation.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—Sen-  
ator Thurston of Nebraska, who is in  
the city today, was asked as to the  
truth of the report that he would op-  
pose the ratification of the Hawaiian  
annexation treaty when it shall come  
up in the Senate next session.

"Nothing," replied the Senator,  
"could be further from the truth. I  
am now, as I have been for years, an  
ardent annexationist, and I shall do all  
that I can to promote the approval of  
the treaty when it comes up."

### IT SAVES THE CROUPY CHILDREN.

SEATTLE, Va. We have a splen-  
did sale on Chamberlain's Cough Rem-  
edy, and our customers coming from  
far and near, speak of it in the highest  
terms. Many have said that their chil-  
dren would have died of croup if  
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not  
been given.—KELHAM & OURREN.  
For sale by all druggists and dealers.  
Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Ha-  
waiian Islands.

## AT PEARL HARBOR

### Distinguished Visitors Examine the Lochs.

### DELIGHTED WITH SITUATION

### Grandly Entertained at Waipio Luau.

President Dole One of the Party.  
Visit to Ewa Plantation  
and Mill.

At 7:30 yesterday morning Mr. Dil-  
lingham was ready at the railway sta-  
tion with a special train for Waiau,  
but Representative Cannon stopped  
somewhere to get a cup of coffee, and  
so delayed the train for 10 minutes,  
but at the end of the coffee delay the  
special pulled out with two cars  
containing Honoluluites bent upon  
showing Senator Morgan and Repre-  
sentatives Tawney, Berry, Cannon and  
Laudenslager everything connected  
with Pearl Harbor.

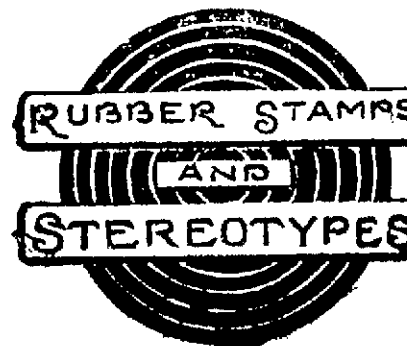
Next to Mr. Dillingham, who looked  
after the details of the railway end of  
the program, John Ena, vice-president  
of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation  
Company, was most interested in the  
time schedule. He had dispatched the  
little steamer Kaena to Waiau at a  
quarter before 7 with instructions to  
make the destination by 8 o'clock, so  
that when the lochs were reached he  
scanned the horizon with considerable  
apparent anxiety, which was relieved  
as the train drew up to the station and  
the white hull of the Kaena was seen  
making her way into the harbor. Cap-  
tain Parker was in command, and Star  
Kapu acting as pilot. By skilful man-  
agement the steamer was brought to  
the wharf, and the passengers, to the  
number of forty embarked for a tour of  
the lochs.

Minister Hatch and Surveyor Dodge  
were provided with maps of the harbor,  
showing soundings, and these were dis-  
played to the members and thoroughly  
explained. The steamer went through  
every part of the harbor, visiting the  
different lochs, at times going close  
enough to the shore to enable the pas-  
senger, who might desire, to toss a bi-  
scuit to anyone there. Frequent  
soundings were taken, the line showing  
a depth of thirty feet within a few feet  
from shore. As the different points of  
interest were pointed out to the visi-  
tors and commented upon by the Gov-  
ernment officials and members of the  
committee, the interest of the guests  
increased and at the end of three hours  
steam, the party disembarked at the  
Peninsula and walked to the special  
train, which had left the city at 11  
o'clock.

On this was another committee and  
a hundred or more representative citi-  
zens who had journeyed out to join the  
party and conduct the members to  
Waipio, to the residence of Mrs. C. A.  
Brown, where an elegant luau had been  
prepared. The tables were set on the  
lawn under an awning and were loaded  
down with genuine Hawaiian dishes.  
Mrs. Brown was a most agreeable host-  
ess and presided over the tables with  
her usual grace. To many of those pre-  
sent the feast in native style was an  
innovation and some of the dishes will  
ever remain a mystery. Colonel Berry,  
the six feet five inches of good nature  
pronounced it the finest "lulu" he had  
ever sat down to and when his Hawai-  
ian was corrected, he promptly answered  
"Gentlemen, you can call it what  
you wish; down in Kentucky, when we  
have anything real good we call it a  
"lulu"—this feast is what I call a  
genuine "lulu." And having so ex-  
pressed himself he wandered off in the  
direction of the spot where the Quint-  
ette Club was singing "Just a plain  
Hawaiian girl is good enough for me."

The only incident to mar the pleas-  
ure of the visitors was the sudden and  
distressing illness of Mrs. Devoner,  
wife of Congressman Devoner of West  
Virginia. From a fainting spell it de-  
veloped into more serious illness and  
Dr. Herbert was summoned to her side,  
and gave her all of his attention after  
arrival. For an hour or more after  
dinner the party divided into groups  
and wandered over the grounds, the  
Quintette Club in the meanwhile ren-  
dering many old Hawaiian airs. Pho-  
tographer Williams, who went down  
on the early morning train with the  
Congressional party, was present with  
his camera and made a full dozen views  
of the party, one of the most interest-  
ing being that of the venerable annexa-  
tion lead horse, Senator Morgan, and  
Mrs. E. K. Wilder.

When the afternoon was half spent  
the special train conducted about 50  
of the party to the Ewa pumping plant.  
Manager Lowrey, who had joined the  
party, explained the machinery  
to the visitors, and pointed with pride  
to the name-plate, showing that it had  
come from the United States, and  
what was gratifying to Representative  
Cannon, that it was made in Chicago.  
A few minutes spent at the pumping



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE



station, and Mr. Dillingham announced that the train was ready to carry the party through the field of growing cane and afterwards the mill. It was after 5 o'clock when the homeward journey began, the train going first to the Peninsula, where several of the party left, after which the train proceeded direct to Honolulu, arriving about 6:30. Those who did not visit the plantation took the regular train to the city, arriving here shortly after 5 o'clock.

Throughout the day there were many expressions of wonderment at the magnitude of the harbor and the condition of the country. Even those of the Representatives who were sufficiently interested in Hawaii to consult guide-books and maps of the islands before coming here, were surprised to find such a perfect and safe harbor. Representative Cannon, who studies minutely of detail, where appropriations for rivers and harbors are concerned, with the thoughtfulness which characterizes a Senator, pronounced Pearl Harbor one of the best he had seen. Replying to a question by a reporter for this paper, Mr. Cannon said: "The harbor is an excellent one, but whether we want to go to the expense of dredging and fitting up a naval station is another matter. It is a question whether the United States does not need other places just as much as Hawaii. We recognize Pearl Harbor as our property, no matter what happens. It was given to us by treaty, and we have paid for it 10 times over by free sugar."

Representative Berry, when asked his views of the islands generally and Pearl Harbor particularly, said:

"They surprise my fondest expectations, though I had stored up a lot of information regarding the country. Our visit has been made as pleasant as it could have been made in our own homes. We came here unannounced, and from the moment we stepped on shore we found ourselves among so many friends that it is hard to realize that we are in a foreign country. Do I consider the islands suitable to become United States territory? Well, I have inclinations that way."

Representative Tawney of Minnesota expressed himself as delighted with his visit and regretted his departure. He said he had found the islands a garden spot, and what he had seen suited him in every way.

Representative Laudenslager, who represents the Sixth New Jersey District in Congress, comes from Paulsboro, New Jersey. He gave his services to his State when quite young, and was elected County Clerk, a position which he filled with such satisfaction that his constituents insisted on sending him to Congress. In speaking of his trip yesterday, he said to some friends:

"We were in Chicago when the subject of Hawaii was brought up, and some one in the party remarked that they would like to make the trip. When we compared notes our desires were found to be similar, but it was not at that time thought possible that any of us could make the journey. After we had gone out to the Pacific Coast the subject was again brought up, and on our return from Monterey we decided to telegraph to our homes and see if we could be spared another month. The answers came back only a few hours before the departure of the Australia. We secured our tickets, and here we are. This is the first time I have ever been in a foreign country, and I can assure you, gentlemen, that I cannot realize, even now, that I am away from the United States. The people here are American and the customs are American. I am delighted with the place and the people. Our stay has been made one continual round of pleasure and the good friends who have taken charge of us do not seem to know when or where to let go."

The party will be taken in carriages this morning at 9 o'clock to the Station House, where the police will be drawn up for inspection. Afterward a visit will be made to Oahu Jail, and at 4 p. m. they will depart on the Australia.

Those who have been active in contributing to the pleasure of the distinguished guests since their arrival are, besides Government officials, J. B. Atherton, J. A. Kennedy, T. F. Lansing, John Ena, C. L. Wight, W. R. Sims, F. B. McStocker, B. F. Dillingham, H. W. Schmidt, James A. Low, E. D. Tenney, Consul-General Haywood and Minister Sewall. Besides these gentlemen, some of whom served on the various committees yesterday, Mrs. E. K. Wilder, Mrs. C. A. Brown and several others have done much in a social way to convince the visitors that plenty of genuine American hospitality may be found in the islands of the mid-Pacific.

#### ANNEX THE CLIMATE.

##### A Connecticut Paper Admires Something in Hawaii.

The Hartford Courant, casting about for some argument for annexation, finds that Hawaii has an admirable climate. While the Courant wishes the climate, it questions the advisability of taking in the population along with it in the following language:

There is one thing about Hawaii and the adjacent islands that we should like to annex and that is the climate. In our last real estate transaction in Alaska we were unfortunate in this regard. We got a climate which is 80 per cent. winter and the rest principally fog and drizzle. To be sure, some fine scenery, a great iceberg factory, several high mountains and a large river were thrown in, to say nothing of seal islands and reindeer pastures, but fine days are what make life worth living and of them our northwestern purchase furnishes very few. In Honolulu the temperature never falls below 57 degrees nor rises above 86 degrees and the barometer confines its variations within one inch. The sunshine is of a peculiar and life giving quality. One requires few clothes and little shelter. Those conditions mean happiness and a kind so blessed is a desirable acquisition.

Some other thing we should have to take which might be regarded a drawback. Hawaii is said to consist of a number of extinct volcanoes and in a moribund condition, six active millionaires, a dozen or so Yale graduates, twenty-five thousand Japanese, fifteen thousand Portuguese, twenty

thousand Chinese, and forty thousand natives. These last need not be counted as they are rapidly being civilized out of existence. The millionaires we do not want, since the supreme court has decided that we cannot apply the income tax to them and we have enough of our own. Besides, they are said not to be a good breed of millionaires, as they belong for the most part to the Claus Spreckels variety, which is much inferior to the Vanderbilt-Astor-Rockefeller species. The Yale men we should like to annex, especially Professor Alexander, Lawyer Judd and Mr. Carter. The Chinese, Portuguese and Japanese we do not want either as citizens or as serfs, but there they are, some of them actually claiming rights. We cannot get the climate without getting the inhabitants. Will it pay? It would be as well to examine the property pretty closely before making the bargain.

## MEMBERS DEPART

### Congressmen Farewell to Honolulu.

Large Crowd on the Wharf—Visitors Well Pleased With What They Saw.

"I will remember my visit to Hawaii as long as I live," said Congressman Berry on the deck of the Australia yesterday, "and I hope some day to come back again. Some day you may be a part of the United States; I hope so, sincerely." Mr. Berry, like all the other members of the party, was loaded down with leis, and Miss Berry—well, she was a bank of sweet-scented posies. As she stood at the rail waving farewells to the many acquaintances of her visit, some one gave Professor Berger the signal and the band played "The Kentucky Babe," out of compliment to the young lady from Newport, Kentucky.

Representative Laudenslager and his wife were both heavily laden with leis, and were as busy as bees, shaking hands with their friends. Mr. Laudenslager's face was wreathed in smiles when he said: "Good-bye, boys; we came this time unannounced, and we may drop in on you again in the same way. We have had a delightful visit, and this scene today is one I shall always remember. You have treated us royally, and I hope some time to consider you as belonging to us."

When the ropes were cast off and the steamer drifted slowly by the wharf, the picture became a very animated one. Leis were tossed to the wharf and back again to the steamer ad libitum. The only one of the party who could not join in the pleasures was poor Mrs. Dovener, who was taken ill at the luau at Waipio the day before. She was reclining on a steamer chair with the surgeon of the Bennington in close attention upon her. Her condition was rather serious, and her friends here thought it unwise for her to leave.

Just before the steamer got away from the wharf, Mr. Laudenslager called for three cheers for Hawaii, and they were given with a will by every one on the hurricane deck, after which the people on the wharf cheered the Congressmen to the echo. Ministers Damon, King, Smith and Hatch were on the steamer to bid adieu to the visitors. Ex-Minister Lansing, Colonel Fisher, W. H. Hoogs and many other members of the Annexation Club, in whose hands the entertainment of the guests was placed, were on hand to make the last moments of the party on Hawaiian territory as pleasant as possible. The visit was a pleasant one for the Representatives and for those who came in contact with them.

The last two or three hours before the departure of the steamer was spent in visiting the various war-ships. The members and their wives and daughters were the guests of Admiral Miller at luncheon on the U. S. S. Philadelphia, and did not leave there until after 3 o'clock, going in the ship's boats directly to the Oceanic dock.

#### O. R. & L. ACCIDENT.

##### Two Natives Entirely to Blame for Their Death.

It now develops that the two natives, whose deaths resulted by being thrown from one of the cars of the O. R. & L. Co. recently, were entirely to blame; also, that they were employed by the plantation. This testimony comes not only from disinterested witnesses in the case, but from relatives of the men themselves. Having been repeatedly told to obey certain rules for their own safety, they chose to become careless, and death was the result. In Marshal Brown's investigation, it was proven beyond doubt to his mind that no person or persons were to blame but the deceased themselves. The statement that the Marshal went down to further investigate the matter on Tuesday is erroneous. He was with the party that went down to the luau at Waipio and was accompanied by Mrs. Brown.

It is the intention of the O. R. & L. Co. now to make a rule to the effect that any employee disobeying orders designed for their own safety will be forthwith discharged from the company.

#### Firing Practice Returns.

An official return of the firing practice carried out at sea during the past 12 months has been issued, says an exchange. The results are recorded of 102 vessels, and the best record is that of the first-class cruiser Imperator, flagship on the Pacific Station. The vessel carried out her practice with her 4 2-inch 22-ton breech-loading guns and out of 27 rounds made 22 hits, giving her the exceptionally high average of 81.5. The next best record is that of the third-class cruiser Porpoise, on the China Station, which

scored 31 hits from 46 rounds fired from her 6-inch breech-loaders, giving her an average of 67.3. She is followed very closely by the third-class cruiser Blonde, on the Cape of Good Hope Station, which, using her 4 7-inch quick-firing guns only, scored 37 hits out of 55 rounds, giving her an average of 67.2. The fourth in order is the first-class gunboat Karakatta, on the Australian Station, which scored 12 hits out of 18 rounds with her 4 7-inch quick-firing guns, and gained an average of 66.6. Seven first-class battleships had their practice with 67-ton guns, these being the Anson, Hood, Howe, Camperdown, Nile, Ramilies and Rodney, all on the Mediterranean Station. The Camperdown attained the highest average, viz., 40, scoring 6 hits from 15 rounds; the other records being: Anson, 16 rounds, 5 hits; Hood, 23 rounds, 7 hits; Howe, 16 rounds, 3 hits; Nile, 22 rounds, 7 hits; Ramilies, 25 rounds, 8 hits; Rodney, 16 rounds, no hits.

#### Y. M. C. A. CLASSES.

##### Some 39 Have Already Entered Them.

Work in organizing the Y. M. C. A. classes is booming along, and the prospect for a very successful year is good. Most of the people who have entered the classes are hard-working men who do not care to allow any good opportunities of obtaining useful knowledge to slip away from them. Up to yesterday afternoon 39 had entered, and in each class the following number have enrolled: Geography and writing, 7; reading and spelling, 7; shorthand, 12; typewriting, 9; arithmetic and grammar, 14; civil government and commercial law, 9; mechanical drawing, 5; bookkeeping, 19; Hawaiian language, 8.

Bookkeeping leads, with shorthand next. In civil government and commercial law, more have signified their intention to join the classes. The total enrollment is 90 at present.

In the elementary branches, arithmetic and grammar will come on Mondays, reading and spelling on Wednesdays and geography and writing on Fridays.

In the business branches bookkeeping will come on Tuesdays, typewriting on Wednesdays and shorthand on Thursdays.

In the miscellaneous classes, Hawaiian language will come on Mondays, mechanical drawing on Thursdays, civil government and commercial law on Fridays.

#### At the Hotel.

One of the finest dinners and dances ever held at the Hawaiian Hotel was given last night as a farewell to the guests departing on the Australia this afternoon. The halls of the hotel were prettily decorated with palms and large ferns. The dining hall was also decorated, palm leaves gracing the doors and windows and bunches of ferns decorating the walls. Vases of flowers were on the various tables. The band began to play at 7:30 o'clock, and when the middle of the program had been reached there was quite a long intermission, during which time dancing to music by the Quintette Club was indulged in by many people present. The concert finished, the dance was continued.

#### Mr. and Mrs. Walker Entertain.

Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Walker gave a dance to the officers of H. B. M. S. Comus at Waikiki last evening. About 60 people were present. The grounds were illuminated by Japanese lanterns. The lanai was beautifully decorated with flags, palms and flowers. A temporary canopy was erected, covering the space from the house to the sea wall. The refreshments were served on tables placed beneath it. This space was also decorated. The evening was cool and the dance music was excellent. The guests were delighted with the entertainment.

"My boy came from school one day with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain," says Mr. E. J. Schall, with Myer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. "I dressed the wound and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely. All pain ceased, and in a remarkably short time it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity." For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Manuka, a witness in a native assault and battery case in the Police Court yesterday morning, was caught telling what was not so. His arrest was caused by the Deputy Marshal immediately upon conclusion of the case.

#### LAND AND SEA MAY LIE BETWEEN YOU AND

**Chicago, U. S. A.**

No matter where you live, we can deliver to you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else in the world. Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Hardware, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject.

To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," a 2 1/2 pound book, 700 pages, 13,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions, invaluable in ordering and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we will do the rest.

Montgomery Ward & Co.  
111 to 119 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U. S. A.

## New Goods

—FOR—

## Warm Weather!

While in San Francisco we made extensive purchases of new goods suitable for warm weather and we secured them at low prices. Some of these lines have already arrived and we are offering them at prices which should win your patronage to us if we have not already had it.

## Fancy Swiss, Organdies

—AND—

## Muslin Dress Goods

From 10 cents to 30 cents per yard. Never sold here before at less than 25 per cent. above this.

## Equipoise Waists!

The only garment which keeps the form perfect and the health as nature ordained. These waists are now worn by many of the best dressed ladies of Honolulu. Marseilles spreads, new design, from \$2.50 to \$12. New linings for organdies just received.

## B. F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Rail ways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Cables and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO. (Limited.)  
Englewood, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts

Hollister & Co.

AGENTS—

O. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

519 KING ST. TEL. 119  
Family, Plantation and Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice.  
New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

## HOLLISTER & CO.

## Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

## Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,  
La Espanola,  
La Africana,  
Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

## California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.  
FACILITIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

## Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC., Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

## Write for Samples And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

## NEW GOODS

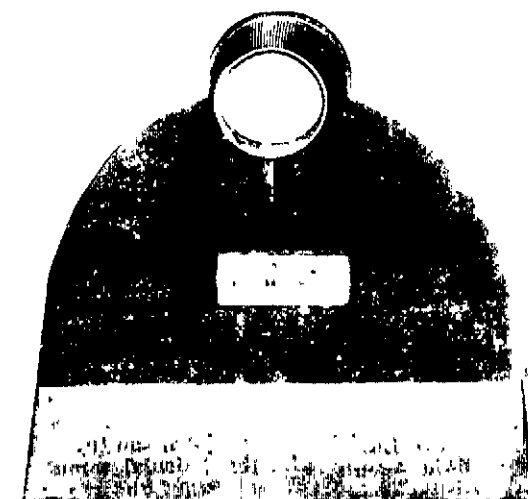
Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, Honolulu. **L. B. KERR**

#### THE NEW IMPROVED

## Planters' Hoe



SOLID CAST STEEL, EYE AND BLADE FORGED ENTIRE—OIL TEMPERED.

This Hoe is made specially for the PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., and is pronounced the best Planters' Hoe that has ever been used in the country.

A large assortment of new goods just received by the

## Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.



# POST CAMP FIRE

Members of De Long Post Gather  
at J. N. Wright's.

MANY DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

Big Fire Burned Brightly  
on the Lawn.

Veterans Listen to Speeches on  
Preserving the Union and  
Extending Its Lines.

Fifteen years ago yesterday, George W. De Long Post, Number 45, G. A. R., was organized. Although distant several thousand miles from the scenes of the conflicts during the struggle to preserve the Union, interest in the organization is unflagging, and the Post is prosperous. The Post enjoys the distinction of being the first Grand Army organization formed outside the Union line. Just after decorating the graves of soldiers on Memorial Day, 15 years ago, the veterans met and found enough to complete the number for a regular organization. Today there are 30 odd members.

In accordance with the usual custom, the members celebrated the date of organization last evening with a camp fire at the home of Mr. J. N. Wright, Little Britain. The members were nearly all present, and in addition there were several guests, some of whom were asked to address the gathering. Among the guests were: American Minister Sewall, Hawaiian Minister Hatch, Mrs. H. E. Cooper, Mrs. S. M. Damon, Attorney-General Smith, Minister King, Chief Justice Judd, Consul-General and Mrs. Haywood, Mr. N. W. McIvor, ex-Consul-General to Japan; Professor and Mrs. Alexander, Colonel and Mrs. Fisher, Deputy Attorney-General E. P. Dole, Captain Dyke of H. B. M. S. Comus, W. R. Castle, Superintendent Rowell and Mrs. Riemenschneider.

The house was well decorated for the occasion. The American flag was everywhere, draped tastefully about the house and the veranda. A huge bonfire had been built early in the evening in a lot adjoining the lawn. It flared and burned and cast its weird light up into the branches of the tall trees, and sometimes outshone the many electric lights hung about in the branches that overhang the lawn. The chairs were placed in a wide circle under the trees, and the tables, loaded down with refreshments, were in the center of the circle. Some of the wives and families of the members were present, and many of the ladies were seated on the veranda during the progress of the speeches.

Post Commander Green introduced the speakers of the evening. He presented each speaker with a few well-turned phrases. After relating the incidents of the forming of the Post, Commander Green proposed the toast, "The United States." He called on Minister Sewall. The Minister stepped into the wide circle and responded. He said he was proud to hold such a position, representing the people of the United States, under such a President as McKinley, a President who had himself been a soldier and had carried arms in the Union Army in defense of a great principle. He had broken away from family ties and home life, ties that were the very dearest. He had always exhibited that great insight into truths, which an election campaign had helped to bring to light. Although he had been a soldier, supporting the cause of the North against the South, he had the honor and glory of securing from the South the largest number of electoral votes of any Republican candidate elected since the war.

"Through his great statesmanship and his wisdom," said Minister Sewall, "the ties that hold together that section of the country will become more closely united. Through his wisdom and sagacity, the greatest prosperity the country has ever known is beginning to dawn. Those who are members of the Grand Army and who fought to preserve the Union are rejoicing that this President, in his wisdom and far-sightedness, is thoroughly in favor of a closer union of the islands with the United States." A generous burst of applause followed Minister Sewall's remarks.

Attorney-General W. O. Smith responded to the toast of President Dole. He made a few felicitous remarks on the wisdom of the presiding officer in selecting him to respond to the toast. He eulogized the President and said that all men were pleased to recognize in President Dole the characteristics which had made him President of the Republic in such trying times. He might be expected to continue to exhibit those characteristics until the end for which all were striving—annexation—is accomplished.

In introducing Gen. A. S. Hartwell to respond to the toast, "The Blue and the Grey," Commander Green said that General Hancock was asked on which side he proposed to fight. He had replied that there was but one side. But there were two sides; hundreds of meetings and battles in the next few years had demonstrated that fact. Wise and sagacious men were in the South and they had devoted their lives and their fortunes to the defense of their principles. General Hartwell acquiesced in this belief. He said that these men of the South believed thoroughly in the justness of their claims. The men who had fought for the Grey could not be expected to abandon their belief. To them State rights were inviolable as they were to that great orator, Patrick Henry. He believed that the Union should be preserved, but the States must be given liberty,

without that liberty he preferred death. So the men of the South, the men who were devoted to honor and to the nation, felt that the principles for which they fought, the liberty of the State, were correct.

Mr. N. W. McIvor, ex-Consul to Yokohama, continued along the same line of thought, State rights. But the rights of the Union, and its preservation in its entirety, were above all. The Union was even now extending its boundaries and soon, he hoped, the Hawaiian Islands would be included.

At the close of Mr. McIvor's remarks Commander Green announced a recess, and a generous supply of refreshments was passed to the members and their guests. In the early days of the camp fires the somewhat limited menu of army camps was in vogue. It was an attempt to preserve the recollections of the days in the early '60s when the diet was pretty much the same every day. But the digestive apparatus of the veterans, toned down by tropical fare, suffered somewhat from strong coffee served in tin cups and biscuit and crackers eaten off tin plates, so the more appetizing edibles, such as were served last evening, were substituted. After a pleasant hour spent in conversation the company disbanded.

## DUGUAY TROUIN.

French Cruiser Comes Into Port  
From Tahiti.

The French cruiser Duguay Trouin, with Commodore Fort aboard, arrived in port shortly before 9 a. m. yesterday, after a pleasant, but uneventful, trip of about 11 days from Tahiti. The Duguay Trouin arrived here on the 28th of September of last year and left on October 26, bound for San Francisco. She is bound the same way this year, but instead of returning to the South Seas, where she has been off and on for quite a while, she will leave in about a week and expects to get orders in San Francisco to proceed home.

After anchoring on the Waikiki side of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, the Duguay Trouin saluted the Hawaiian flag and was given the usual answer from the shore battery. Then she saluted the flags of the Admiral and Captain of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, respectively.

The French cruiser is registered at 3,600 tons, has 10 large and 11 small guns and a crew of 350. She has been on the Pacific station for the past six years, and it is probable that she is now on her last cruise. Most of her time has been spent in the South Seas.

The officers of the Duguay Trouin are as follows:

Commodore Fort.  
Commander Pugibet.  
Aide-de-camp, Lieut. McGuckin de Slane.

Paymaster Rauch.  
Dr. Landens.  
Engineer Legaux.  
Lieutenants Dupuy-Fromy, Guthsell, Ussier, Allemand, O'Neill and Mondot.

Midshipmen du Brossay, Benoit, Brossier, Brousse, Lecannes and Cholel.

## THAT MASTERFUL YANKEE.

The writings of Mark Twain are full of instruction, as well as humor. Possibly you have read that wonderful story of his called "A Yankee at King Arthur's Court." The hero is a skilled mechanic, the foreman of a great factory in America. He is accidentally killed, as we would say; but, instead of getting his body deposited in the grave, as happens to the most of us, he comes to life again, and finds himself at the Court of King Arthur in England in the sixth century, 1,300 years before he was born. That was a time of deep ignorance and superstition; people were but children then. So with his knowledge and his nineteenth century training he soon becomes master of everybody and everything. He controls the Government and runs the whole country—exactly as a college professor would be superior to all the children if he should take it into his head to join a class at a parish school. Now let us see what this idea may mean to you or to me.

In the autumn of 1873 Mr. James Murphy, of 49 Townsend Street, Dublin (present address 5 Synnott Row, Synnott Place, Lower Dorset Street), had a severe attack of rheumatic fever and was under treatment at the Sir Patrick Dunn's Hospital for three months. Then he left the hospital, but not the man he was before the disease fell upon him. Afterwards he was never free from it. For a while he would be comparatively well, then down on his back again. It would depend on the weather and other circumstances, you see.

Of his worst times he speaks in this way: "My ankles and feet were hot and painful, and would often swell to three or four times their natural size. Occasionally the pain extended to the hips, and I had to be swathed in wadding from the thighs down to the ankles. In this way—now able to get about and now confined to my bed—I suffered for over seventeen years. The joints of my fingers and toes became displaced, or seemed to be so."

We don't need to point out what a cripple this sort of thing makes of a man. If he were wounded and torn in battle or by machinery he couldn't be worse off. Yet the number of people thus disabled is immense, and while rheumatism is peculiarly the disease of adults and old persons, the young (even children), do not escape it. If the disease were only understood—but let us not get ahead of our story.

"At Christmas, 1890," continues Mr. Murphy, "I had a dreadful attack, and was confined to bed for seventeen weeks."

This took him clear through the rest of the winter and one month of spring up to the first of May. What a dreary, miserable season it must have been! There is no merry Christmas or jolly coming of the birds on the trees for a man in that situation. Still, it might have been prevented if he had known then what he found out later.

"All this time," he goes on, "I was in the greatest agony. I couldn't move myself in bed, and finally got so bad I couldn't lift my hand to my mouth, and had to be fed like a baby. Night

after night I got no sleep, and often wished myself dead. As for work, I thought I should never do a stroke again. The doctor who attended me gave me medicines, but I seemed none the better for them. I had long since lost all faith in rubbing oils and embrocations; I had spent pounds for them without benefit."

"One day, whilst still suffering pain, I came upon a book telling how cases like mine had been cured by Mother Selgel's Curative Syrup. Not knowing what else to do I bought a bottle of Mr. Mannin, the chemist in Brunswick Street. After taking this medicine a day or two I had less pain, and I was able to leave my bed, and fourteen days later I had not an ache or a pain of any kind, and got back to my work. Since that time—now two and a half years

ago—I have had no return of my old complaint. I never felt better in my life than I do now, and I thank God that I ever heard of Mother Selgel's Syrup. You are at liberty to publish my statement. I have been in the employment of Mr. Robinson, coal merchant, for the past ten years. Yours truly (Signed), JAMES MURPHY, Dublin, June 23d, 1893."

The mysterious American at King Arthur's Court was powerful because of his knowing what nobody else knew. Had Mr. Murphy known years before that rheumatism is caused by impurity of the blood, and that Mother Selgel's Curative Syrup cures it, he could have defied and banished that agonizing ailment. We print these facts in order that his present knowledge, may also be everybody's knowledge.

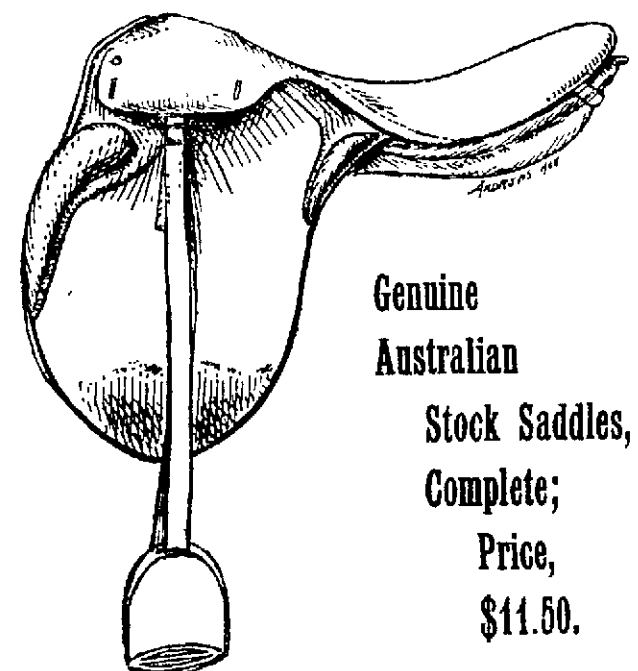
ALEX. CRISHOLM.

J. J. COUGHLIN.

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Telephone 228. FORT & KING STS. P. O. Box 322.

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Stock of  
Harness,  
Whips,  
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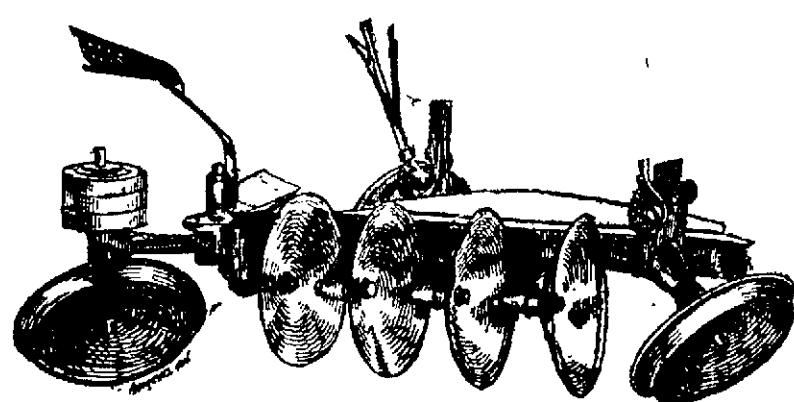
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## Combination Tables.

The handiest article introduced here this year. You can have a set of good book shelves, or tilt them to any desired angle and use them in your parlor for bric-a-brac, or in a moment you can make them into a handy table. It also makes a fine piece of furniture to show fancy goods in a window or store. The first lot we had went off like hot cakes and our second order was promptly placed, and the Australia brought a good assortment of sizes from 28 to 36 inches wide. Call in and see them in use, at—

E. O. HALL & SON, Ld.

## THE SPALDING-ROBBINS 4-DISC PLOW.



"Hilo Sugar Company.

"Wainaku, Hilo, Hawaii, July 3, 1897.

"T. J. King, Agent, Spalding-Robbins Disc Plow, Honolulu:

"Dear Sir:—I have used your Four-Disc Plow in plowing long raton land, and it did its work very effectively, breaking up the land much more than our ordinary plows, and leaving it in better condition.

JOHN A. SCOTT,  
Manager.

HENRY WATERHOUSE.

ARTHUR B. WOOD.

HENRY WATERHOUSE, JR.

## HENRY WATERHOUSE & Co.

Insurance Agents, German-American Insurance Co. of New York.  
Plantation Agents, Union Assurance Society of London.  
Commission AND GENERAL BUSINESS AGENTS.

Halawa Plantation.  
Lala Plantation.  
Gay & Robinson.

We represent numerous individuals who live in Honolulu or on the other Islands, and it is our purpose to please our patrons at whatever cost to ourselves. If you desire responsible agents to look after your interests, and at a reasonable commission, we shall be pleased to interview you personally, or give immediate reply to correspondence on the subject.

Henry Waterhouse & Co.



Cures while  
you Sleep  
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

## Your Stock

Will do better on  
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

## HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the  
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

## CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

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Latest patterns from  
the best makers in the  
United States, flat or  
roll top in polished  
oak and other hard  
woods.

No other dealer has the  
same assortment.

These goods came on the  
barkentine W. G. Irwin on  
Friday.

Handsome furniture  
for parlor or bedroom

received by the same vessel  
and offered at exceeding-  
ly low prices.

We have chairs and tables  
of good quality, to hire for  
balls, parties or entertain-  
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## J. HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

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No. 507 KING ST.  
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Photographs,  
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Mirrors,  
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ENAMEL PAINT,  
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Picture Wire, Furniture  
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PRACTICAL  
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## Waltham Watches!

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Watch Repairing a Specialty.

Prompt Attendance to All Orders.

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## POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECORD  
OF NEEDED COUGH REMEDY. Its ingredients are  
throughout the world, and its medicinal value.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

The Great of Waltham's Verger writes:—  
"I was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed. I did, and  
was found very great relief. It is most comforting in  
alleviating irritation and giving strength to the voice."

LIONEL BARTON, Esq., the eminent actor writes:—  
"I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my  
profession, and have always recommended it to my  
brother and sister artists."

Mr. THOMAS HOPKINS, Chemist, Llandilo, October 1st,  
1896, writes:—"Singularly, I have commenced my  
fifty-second year in business to-day. I remember my  
mother giving me four Balsam for coughs and colds  
nearly 70 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound  
as a bell now."

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY.  
NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED.

SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH  
WRAPPER

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road,  
London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824.  
SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDER-  
ING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT  
THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS  
THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW  
ZEALAND, and CAPE COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:  
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., L.D.  
BENSON, SMITH & CO.  
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BUSINESS COLLEGE,  
21 Post Street : San Francisco

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Type-  
writing, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Pen-  
manship, Drawing, all the English branches  
and everything pertaining to business for  
full six months. We have 16 teachers and  
give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering  
Has been established under a thoroughly  
qualified instructor. The course is thor-  
oughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted  
to cure the bowels and all kind of colic, flatu-  
lence, indigestion, and all kind of ailments.  
Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30  
years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists  
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World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland  
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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1897

DANIEL WEBSTER'S SHORT VISIT.

When we think of the teeming population which now fills many portions of our country west of the Rocky Mountains, and remember how famous, all over the world, is their singular beauty and their incomparable value to the tourist, the health seeker, the agriculturist and the horticulturist, as well as the miner, it is interesting to read what so intelligent a statesman as Daniel Webster thought of them just fifty years ago, and to know that his views were shared by many other prominent public men of the time. In a speech delivered in the United States Senate in 1844, with regard to the proposal that a mail service should be established between Missouri and the Pacific Coast, Webster said: "What do we want with this vast worthless area, this region of savages and wild beasts, of deserts, of shifting sands and whirlwinds of dust, of cactus and prairie dogs? To what use could we ever hope to put these great deserts, or these endless mountain ranges, impenetrable and covered to their bases with eternal snow? What can we ever hope to do with the western coast, a coast of three thousand miles, rock-bound, cheerless and uninviting, with not a harbor on it? What use have we for such a country? Mr. President, I will never vote one cent from the public treasury to place the Pacific coast one inch nearer Boston than it is today."—Scientific American.

And yet this statesman, who failed to see the great value of the Pacific coast, said in 1842, to General Marshall of these Islands, who, while on his way to London as Hawaiian Commissioner, visited him while Secretary of State, "if England interferes in those Islands (the Hawaiian) we will make a fuss about it." His statesmanship failed to grasp the inevitable growth of the nation. Far-sighted as he was, he had never studied the possibilities of national growth. He was hardly in advance of the early and ignorant Virginia pioneers, who in 1605, pushed their way in boats up the James river to Richmond, in the hope of finding just beyond that place, the entrance to the "great South ocean." As they utterly failed to conceive the vast boundaries of the continent, so Mr. Webster, two hundred and fifty years later, failed to detect the possible growth of the Anglo-Saxon race on the same continent.

The singular aspect of the case is, that his imagination could take a flying leap over the continent and the sea, and with almost supernatural vision, see the value of this Pacific domain, while it utterly failed to conceive of the magnificent empire lying before it.

In justice to the memory of Mr. Webster, it must be said that the reasons which led him to take this apparently far-reaching view of America's relations to Hawaii, were the flourishing whaling trade in the Pacific, and the great importance of these Islands as a resting and supply station. There was no speculation about it. It was an existing fact. The semi-annual call at this port of several hundred whale ships compelled the vigilance of the American Government, lest some other power should seize the Islands and cripple the industry. But the whale men slaughtered the whales, just as the seal men kill off the seals, recklessly and without note of the future. The real present, the importance of Hawaii, fell into temporary abeyance, only to rise again as the sky became dark in the Orient.

## THE DEPARTING GUESTS.

We hope that the American statesmen who leave today, will mark us up fairly and a little get ragged logic in claiming that the people may buy anywhere in the world, have quietly stood up in the cheapest market, but when the because we offer ourselves as low people, in the form of its own recruits in the great American army. And like strict inspection officers,

they have looked at our teeth, the concern. The word "material" is color of our hair, the way we turn broad and usually covers both our toes, our general gait, our "raw" and "manufactured" material character and our knowledge of eternal.

They see clearly that there has been erected here a scaffolding of the same kind of civilization that exists in their own country, and that we have added to it all of the modern improvements, so far as they are at ready command. But we confess that we are not able to hold it up, for any great length of time, unless stronger hands will aid us. We can, without doubt, hold it up as we now hold it, for even an indefinite period, if we should adopt stronger methods. But the community, the dominant power desires to fulfill the mission it openly adopted, at the overthrow of the monarchy. It is Anglo-Saxon in sentiment, and desires to be relieved of the burden of governing in any other way than that which is approved by the best men of their own race.

We understand perfectly well that we are sharply criticised in America for acts of omission in the building up of a little State. We are not perfect creatures, nor are the American people, our blood relations perfect creatures either. Therefore, we ask these chosen representatives of the Great Republic to bring us within the range of the golden rule. If it is a good rule for imperfect man, it is a good rule for imperfect communities.

We are perfectly well aware that the Government of the United States will not be governed, to any large extent, by sentimental feeling towards us. Political and commercial affairs rarely contain warm blood. The Cubans have found that out. At the same time, these representatives are human, and our genial climate may warm up their own blood, so that they can take the chill off the naturally cold blood of the national body politic. So as their ship swings out from the dock today, and they stand, crowned with the flowers which bloom under the warm skies, we ask them to hold us in their kind remembrance.

And to them and each of them we send our "Aloha" on the wings of the wind, till they are beyond that marine league of the sea, which is the limit of our territory. The months move quickly on, and we need not tell them we shall watch with anxiety for the returning echo of the "Aloha" from the hills of the Great Republic. It means much to us.

## THE DANGEROUS PLANK.

From our standpoint, the article in the platform of the American Union Party, "recommending legislation prohibiting importations by the Government of material of any kind whatever" has no present bearing on the election of the candidates, nor does it affect the annexation question. The candidates are good men, and should be elected.

But it is the dangerous character, the absurdity, and the low morals set forth in the article, that injure the platform itself. The Scriptures say that God "winked" at the sins of the people. The People may on occasions "wink" also at preferences given by Government officers to the home producer. But to take the practice out of occasional winks, and make it a definite political principle is quite another affair. Because, if it is a sound principle that the Government, which is after all only the people, should buy at home, whatever the cost may be, then it is quite as sound to hold that the people should buy at home, too. This is just what the people will not do, nor will the men do it, who drew the article. There is some very crooked logic in claiming that the people may buy anywhere in the world, have quietly stood up in the cheapest market, but when the Government, buys, it must buy from the people, in the form of its own recruits in the great American army. And like strict inspection officers,

We have some delicate relations with the United States, under the Reciprocity Treaty, and our ways of doing things are under a fierce light.

The article in the platform is precisely the same in principle, as that vigorously urged by the sugar beet men in California, and other States, against reciprocity and annexation. They say to Congress: "Take care of our own 'horny-handed sons of toil,' and don't let the Hawaiians take the bread out of our mouths with the products of Asiatic labor." They are using before Congress, the precise language of our contemporary, the Star: "The Government is not a different body from the people, and its duty is to foster the industries and trade of the country." If they succeeded in establishing this principle of home protection, for the benefit of the sugar beet men, we will soon be on the ebbing tide of reciprocity or annexation. Therefore, we call this article a dangerous one, and hope that the sugar beet men will not succeed in establishing the same principle in the States.

Did the makers of this platform see that the kind of legislation they ask for would compel the Government to buy all of its postage stamps and revenue stamps in Honolulu? that it could import none of them, or make any contract for any of them in America, but would be forced to pay some house here a commission for selling them? that if the Government required a steam vessel, it could not buy it in San Francisco, but would be forced to get it through a middle-man, however ignorant he might be of the business? The general word, "material," in some hands, would cover everything made.

The American merchants would be cut out from any bidding, under the proposed law, but the article now in the law, leaves it open to the Government to make purchases from any British, German, Chinese or Japanese houses in this town.

We do not believe that the members of the party will endorse this article. It backs up, in principle, the sugar beet men, and, on its face, cuts out the American merchants here.

## JAPAN PROPOSING CONDITIONS.

It now appears that Japan's acceptance of Hawaii's proposition to submit the immigration dispute to arbitration is accompanied by conditions that Hawaii cannot safely accept. Japan's proposition, in brief, is so to widen the field of the arbitration that Hawaii's right to enact protective laws in relation to immigrants may be tested by a third party. Hawaii wisely regards this proposition as tending to jeopardize her own sovereignty, by submitting her right to enact laws at her own pleasure to an international court. The question that should go to arbitration is merely whether in law or in equity, under the terms of a treaty or in the absence of notice of a change of policy, Hawaii should reimburse certain individual Japanese who were refused admittance to the islands the pecuniary losses incurred by them in consequence of this refusal. The issue is whether Hawaii owes money; not whether she has made an irrevocable treaty with Japan which virtually transfers Hawaiian sovereignty to that power. Hawaii's acceptance of the present proposal of Japan would involve the entire question of national stability, to preserve which she is even now resisting Japan's reading of her treaty with that government. The next step will doubtless be a denial by Hawaii of Japan's right so to complicate the situation, and a restating of the plain propositions that are properly the subject matter for a court of arbitration. This will lead to further correspondence, notwithstanding the hint now thrown out that Japan's present note is in the nature of an ultimatum. There is no necessity and no justification for such an ultimatum, and it is wholly within Hawaii's right to require that full time be permitted in

the negotiations preliminary to an arbitration if one is to be had.

The above contains the analysis made by the editor of the (Washington, D. C.) Star on the Japanese question. No other American paper so far as we can learn, has attempted to make so close an analysis. How accurate it is, cannot be known until the full correspondence is published. The American papers during the last month, have had comparatively little to say on the subject, as the matter is believed to be in the line of arbitration. That condition of things, furnishes little blood curdling news.

## DANIEL WEBSTER AGAIN.

We quoted on Tuesday, the views of the great New England statesman, Daniel Webster, which placed a small value upon the Pacific coast, and high value upon these Islands, in their relations to the United States.

If we had really no serious problems here, we should simply regard his views as those of a great man, whose vision had failed, and we would take no lesson from it. If, on the other hand, we are very seriously trying to get our reckoning, every day, his views are guide posts, which indicate what the drift of American sentiment has been, on this question for many years.

All things, our own thoughts even, are governed by law, and we ought to understand and explain the swinging movements of the political pendulum, in these international matters. Why did Mr. Webster ignore the value of a magnificent empire, and highly estimate the value of a few mountain tops rising out of the Pacific?

The Americans, like the British, were a commercial nation in 1844. They are so now. The Pacific coast was a barren market for merchants, and its exports were only hides and tallow from the Spanish ranches. As there was "no money in it," the merchant looked elsewhere, and the merchant dictates to the statesmen.

In Hawaii, the rich ship owners of New Bedford, New London, Nantucket and Sag Harbor, had their treasures in the Pacific, in the "forties." Their ships were running down the whales from Hawaii to the Arctic Sea. These rich ship owners made themselves felt in Massachusetts, and in Congress. Men whose investments in the fisheries, paid from 20 to 100 per cent. annually, could take the time to make themselves heard. Hawaii was the admirable rendezvous of these ships, for recruiting, and for reshipment of oil and bone. The rich ship owners created a sentiment in all powerful New England, in favor of holding these Islands for the use of the American trader. Not the trader of the future, but the trader of the present. Trade created public sentiment. The roots of all annexation, or protectorate ideas ran down into and were fed by the New England trading interest. There is no record in America, of any interest taken in Hawaii, beyond the boundaries of New England, excepting in Washington, where New England men had mighty influence.

Mr. Webster saw Hawaii through the eyes of the rich whale men. It became his concern, because it was their concern. Trade, like the birds of prey, had a far-sighted eye, and guided the near-sighted eye of the statesman.

When the whaling trade declined, and the rich ship owners went into dry rot, or sent their ships to the Golden Gate, the interest of New England in Hawaii declined. How many of the New England Chambers of Commerce, or Legislatures have asked for an annexation? Is not the reason apparent? Who would spend his time and money, working to secure this outpost in this Pacific, on a

"pure missionary lay"? And the general decline of the commercial marine after 1862, drove the pendulum towards national isolation.

Now the pendulum is swinging back, towards foreign trade. San Francisco is pushing it, as the ship owners pushed Mr. Webster in the forties. A new class of men, are in the national councils. The manufacturers are beginning, for the first time in American history, to push their goods into the distant markets. To them and the statesmen, who represent them, the real value of outposts is sudden and startling. The era of commercial expansion is at its dawn. With this new commercial insight, comes the clearer view of the importance of these Islands as the strategic point of the Pacific, as the tower from which the moving forces of the Orient shall be watched. President McKinley and his friends see this more clearly than the traders, because it is not the business of traders to study strategic points.

## DE LONG POST, G. A. R.

"In the dream of the Northern poets,  
The brave who in battle die  
Fight on in shadowy phalanx  
In the field of the upper sky;  
And as we read the sounding rhyme  
The reverent fancy hears  
The ghostly ring of the viewless  
swords  
And the clash of the spectral spears.

"We think with imperious questionings  
Of the brothers that we have lost,  
And we strive to track in death's  
mystery  
The flight of each valiant ghost,  
The Northern myth comes back to us,  
And we feel through our sorrow's  
night  
That those young souls are striving  
still  
Somewhere for the truth and light."

The great camp-fire on the grounds of Mr. Wright's "Little Britain," on Wednesday night, threw its tongues of flame upwards to the leaves of the cocoa palms. Behind it, the solemn outlines of Diamond Head, the white line of the sea. Not a trace of the cold December sky of Virginia, or the malaria of the Mississippi swamps, where the camp-fires were lighted thirty-five years ago, and when these survivors were in their early manhood. This tropical camp-fire was the visible token and remembrance of the terrible days, when Lincoln "kept his finger on the pulse of the people," and Grant lined the pathway of Federal union from Washington to Richmond, with the bones of the patriotic comrades of these men.

It is around these fires, in memory of those who "kissed the hot lips" of hostile guns, that the events of those days, whose visible terrors have vanished, are told and retold. Are they not those of Thackeray's "Ballad of the Drum"?

"'Tis written since fighting begun,  
That sometimes we fight and we conquer,  
And sometimes we fight and we run."

American soldiers, "thinking bayonets," always discussed the why and the wherefore. For they fought for no sovereign, but for themselves, and so they reasoned with themselves. The men of this tropical Post, followed the traditions on Wednesday evening. They naturally called on the American Minister to respond for him, who now covers the summit of political ambition, in America, and the response was made with dignity, grace, and effect as it should be. To the toast of the "Blue and Grey," comrade Hartwell responded, and on behalf of the "Grey," with that unreserved zeal, which we all know, is the pleasure and good fortune of his clients. In "justifying" the motives of his temporary clients, his clothing seemed to take a greyish hue, and he traveled near the border line of "State rights." There was, for a moment, the slightest suggestion of a groan from the tomb of Daniel Webster, in comrade Hartwell's native State, but it ended quickly, when it appeared that the com-

rade's words were for the largest charity in reaching for motives, and recalling the admiration of the world for those who die for their convictions. Ex-Consul General of Japan, N. W. McIvor, of Iowa, born in South Carolina, followed closely in comrade Hartwell's footsteps, but both stood firmly on the massive bed-rock of indissoluble union."

So the comrades reasoned together around this Federal camp-fire, under the Southern Cross. The bugle sounded "good night," living comrades departed, and when they fell into sleep, the spectral soldiers out of "the shadowy phalanx," whose bodies lie in the Nuanu valley, gathered about the dying embers, until the faintest sign of dawn, when they vanished back into the "field of the upper sky."

The statement made in the Star, yesterday, that Senator Bacon of Georgia, "has received a letter from Minister Thurston asking him to visit Hawaii and see for himself," also that "Mr. Thurston adds that if agreeable to Mr. Bacon, the entire expenses of his journey to the Islands and back will be borne by the Government" is not correct, so far as the Government is concerned. It has authorized no such offer, and it is not believed that Mr. Thurston has made it. Mr. Thurston is not the person who would compromise the Government by making such an offer, and the Government would not confirm it, if made.

## FOOT-BALL BOOMS.

Schedule of Games Was Arranged Last Night.

At a meeting of the Football League, held in the basement of the Hawaiian Hotel last night, the following schedule of games for the season of 1897 was arranged:

First—October 30th: St. Louis vs. Town.  
Second—November 13th: Regiment vs. St. Louis.  
Third—November 25th: Regiment vs. Town.  
The colors chosen by the competing teams are as follows:  
St. Louis—Black and white.  
Regiment—Red, white and blue.  
Town—Orange and black.

All the members of each team will be dressed in the uniform of the team and no one will be allowed to depart from that rule by wearing something outside of the regulation. This was specially arranged in order to give the public the benefit of being able to distinguish the teams and their plays. The Town team has sent a challenge to the U. S. S. Philadelphia for a game to take place on October 16th. Where are the Punahous? They have a lot of good men to choose from. Why not come in and make it interesting. The other teams will play them at the drop of the hat.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Clementson, who are so well known here as to be almost kamaainas, came down from San Francisco on the Mariposa yesterday. They will proceed to the Colonies on the Warrimoo today.

## They All

"There are tads in medicine as well as in other things," said a busy druggist, "but the most remarkable thing about Hood's Sarsaparilla is that customers who try other remedies all come back to Hood's, and this is why the enormous sales of this medicine keep up while others

## Come

and in a short time go out of sight entirely, to be heard from no more." "Why is it?" "O, simply because Hood's Sarsaparilla has more real curative merit than any medicine I ever sold." This is of daily occurrence in almost every drug store. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard remedy which has cured more sickness, relieved more distress and made more happiness by bringing people

## Back to

health than any other medicine. Its wonderful cures of the worst cases of scrofula, running sores, ulcers, salt rheum, etc.; of dyspepsia and other troubles where a first class tonic and aid to digestion was needed; of catarrh, rheumatism, malaria and other troubles arising from or promoted by impure blood, have made

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

The standard—the One True Blood Purifier. are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.



# TEACHER AUSTIN

Dismissed by Board of Education Yesterday.

RESULT OF INVESTIGATION

Bumped Pupil's Head Against Black-board.

Routine Matters Disposed of—Transfers and Appointments Considered.

Minister Cooper, Mrs. Jordan, Professor Alexander, Mr. Bowen and Deputy Inspector-General Gibson were present at the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday when Secretary Rodgers read the minutes of the previous meeting.

Mr. Gibson reported on the condition of the Beretania Street School, the report being suggested by a complaint that Chinese were flocking to the school. The investigation did not bear out the statement and no action was taken. Mr. Gibson suggested that all schools be supplied with paper, penholders, ink, chalk and slate-pencils. On motion of Mr. Bowen the suggestion was adopted.

The matter of teachers' examination was brought up by Mr. Gibson. This was to take the place of the examination at the Summer School. Mr. Gibson thought notice should be sent out to the teachers. Mr. Bowen said Easter would be a good time, and that the examinations should be held simultaneously over the Islands.

Several applications for positions under the Board or for transfers were read, and the usual action taken. One lady teacher complained that on reaching her school a few weeks since she found her place taken by some one else. She had not been notified of her dismissal and asked for information. It was sent.

The School Agent at Kaunakakai reported that two school buildings there were unfit for use, and recommended that they be sold. Mr. Smith said it might be a scheme of one or two people to put the buildings up at auction for the purpose of getting the lumber cheap. Mr. Bowen moved that the Agent's recommendation be acted upon; he made the motion through the confidence he had in Mr. McCriston. The motion carried unanimously. Mr. Smith said he was satisfied, so long as the other members knew the Agent.

Miss Zoe Atkinson submitted that she will have taught for 10 years on January 1 next, and asked that she be given a life certificate. On motion of Mr. Bowen, Miss Atkinson was notified that her request was denied for the reason that the rules governing such cases had been changed since she had entered the service of the Board.

The next, and most important, item for consideration by the Board was the report of Minister Cooper on the charges preferred against Harry Z. Austin, a teacher at Lihue, Kauai. Besides a type-written report covering several pages, Minister Cooper had on the desk a number of affidavits, petitions, etc., bearing on the case.

The only charge taken up by the Board was that of striking a pupil so that his head struck a black-board, thereby injuring him to such an extent that the boy was confined to his bed for some days after. The statements of the injured boy and several of the scholars were to the effect that the boy, who was at the blackboard, was asked to spell the word "conjunction" and define it. He was unable to do either and when Austin found that the boy was deficient in knowledge he first pushed him and then struck him on the back of the neck, forcing his head against the blackboard in such a violent manner as to raise a large lump. The boy was sent to his desk by Austin and told to write the trouble-making word 100 times, and when this was accomplished the dose was repeated.

At the close of the day the boy went home, but said nothing to his parents, for fear of being whipped again. The next day he was too ill to attend school, and on the following day Austin sent a policeman to his home to look him up. On the road he found a horse nibbling at the grass and lying unconscious in a field adjoining was the boy. When brought to his senses he explained that he remembered nothing of falling from the horse; his head was spinning around, and after that all was a blank. The policeman took him to school, and Austin, some time later, sent him home. Then his siege of illness began, and Dr. Hugas was called in. The boy was delirious and the doctor pronounced it a case of congestion of the brain. Dr. Hugas, having to leave the locality temporarily, the case was given to a Japanese for treatment. Austin secured a statement from the latter to the effect that the disease was bronchitis.

When this statement was made, Austin denied the truth of it, but said that if all or any number of the pupils verified the statement he would not deny it.

Some of the scholars testified that Austin had got them to sign papers to the effect that he had not struck the boy on a certain day, but when the almanac was consulted it was found that the day was the one on which the policeman brought the boy back to school.

Among the papers were a number of affidavits in the handwriting of Aus-

tin, signed by different pupils, and acknowledged by the teacher as Notary Public. Several numerously signed petitions, in which the names of Japanese and Portuguese were inserted.

Commissioner Smith remarked that many of the signatures were apparently in the same handwriting. Another thing questionable was the signing of an affidavit in the name of one person for some one else. These were considered irregular and quite sufficient to warrant the teacher's dismissal.

The other charge against Austin, that of insulting Mrs. Hart, was not discussed in detail. The fact of his trying, by letter and verbally, to defame the character of the woman was in itself censurable, but Commissioner Smith thought that there was enough against the man without taking the last charge into consideration. The report of Minister Cooper recommended the dismissal of Austin from the Department of Education, and on motion of Commissioner Bowen, the report was adopted.

## POKII WINS.

In the Second Class Yacht Race of Yesterday.

At 1 p. m. yesterday the second-class yachts, which entered the race on Saturday, but none of which went over the course within the limit of time set by the judges, were sailing back and forth past the men-of-war, waiting for the signal to start.

The preparatory gun was fired at 13:32 and the starting gun at 13:40. There was a fine breeze stirring and the yachts passed over the line flying, the Bennington leading. The race was a good one, and the Pokii succeeded in passing the finishing line first, very closely followed by the Abbie M. Following is the order of finishing, with other points:

Pokii (sailed by H. Williams)—Start, 13:44:50; finish, 15:23:28; lapse time, 1:44:38; corrected time, 1:34:54. Winner of first prize.

Abbie M. (sailed by H. M. Dow)—Start, 13:45:11; finish, 15:48:07; lapse time, 1:52:56; corrected time, 1:44:16. Winner of second prize.

Clytie (sailed by T. W. Hobron)—Start, 13:44:45; finish, 15:39:46; lapse time, 1:55:01; corrected time, 1:44:40.

Combination (sailed by F. Walker)—Start, 13:43:19; finish, 15:55:12; lapse time, 2:11:53. Corrected time, 1:59:05.

Bennington (sailed by Bennington men)—Start, 13:41:33; finish, 15:50:03; lapse time, 2:08:30; corrected time, 2:06:32.

C. B. Wilson and Captain Griffiths acted as judges and William White of the Inter-Island Company as time-keeper.

## Words to Myrtle March.

Mr. J. J. Vanderveer of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, editor of Sea Breezes, and a young man in hearty sympathy with the Myrtle Boat Club, has written words to the "Myrtle March," recently composed by Professor Berger. The chorus is given here to show the boys what a great rally song they will have:

"We belong to the crew of a club not new

And we're Myrtle boys full of joy.

We'll haunt the red until we're dead,

With bending oar, we'll keep to the fore

As we easily slide, through the water glide,

The people cry as we go by

That they'll bet their coin while our rivals learn

That as birds we swiftly fly."

## Will Regret It.

Quah Chong, the Chinaman who was fined \$200 and costs in the Police Court yesterday on the charge of unlawful possession of opium, will very likely regret his indiscretion more than the ordinary possessor of opium, for he is one of the men allowed 20 grains on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays by the Dispensary physician. According to regulations recently passed by the Board of Health, his permit will be canceled and no opium will be dealt out to him hereafter.

## Laborers Despatched.

The following laborers, received by the last steamer from China and Japan, have been sent to the various plantations, by which they were employed, as follows: Maui Sugar Company, 26 Chinamen; Paauhau Plantation Company, 49 men and 8 women (Japanese); Hutchinson Plantation Company, 59 men and 9 women (Japanese); Olowa Sugar Company, 13 men, 3 women and 2 children (Japanese); Hamakua Mill Company, 20 men and 6 women (Japanese).

## Fast Wheelmen May Come.

If all goes well Cyclomere Park will be opened by some of the fastest wheelmen in the world. C. L. Clement received a letter from C. K. Coulter yesterday to the effect that he was prepared to send on such men as Bald, Kiser, Gardiner, Titus and Louhead. It will be remembered that the last man was the one who beat all the rest named above on the Willow Grove Park track (Philadelphia) not long ago. Louhead is a Canadian.

## The Comus Minstrels.

There will probably be a dress rehearsal of the program of the Comus Minstrel Troupe at the Opera House this evening. The object for which the performance is to be given should be sufficient inducement for the public to patronize it, and the fact that in the company there are some capital singers leaves no reason for the house not being crowded.

## A CURE FOR BILIOUS COLIC.

RESOURCE, Scriven Co., Ga.—I have been subject to attacks of bilious colic for several years. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only sure relief. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relief when all other remedies fail.—G. D. SHARP. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

# LIFE IN YOKOHAMA

City Not Entirely Free From Oppressive Heat and Winds.

FOLIAGE DOWN THE MOUNTAINS

Characteristic Signs on the Shops.

Surprisingly Large Number of Small Wares Carried by Peddlers.

[Special Correspondence.]

Yokohama, August 31, 1897.

EDITOR P. C. A.:—We are back again at the Grand Hotel. We found Karuzawa too much enveloped in mountain clouds to suit an invalid. A sudden change from heat to cold, last Friday between 2 and 4 a. m., with continued mistiness, necessitated the use of a charcoal fire (hibachi), but this did not prevent an air of mustiness in the room. For climatic conditions, always agreeable and healthful, Honolulu is far ahead of all other places of human abode. We found it hot in Yokohama, but the sun was obscured, and we rode about in jinrikishas quite pleasantly. But while we were at dinner Monday evening there came up such a wind from the bay that doors and windows had to be shut quickly, to keep things from being blown off the tables. These sudden changes we have never known at the Islands, and are very trying to those so long accustomed, as we have been, to such a perfectly equable climate as we have in Hawaii. Almost every house in Karuzawa was loaded down with big stones, for we were told, the wind often blows so furiously that this is the only way to keep the shingles in place.

We came down the Utsui Pass about 9 a. m., admiring constantly the changing scenes in the constant windings of the road. The foliage was in full beauty of verdure, but it had the appearance of softness and roundness, as well as delicacy. It was in marked contrast with the pointed, perpendicular, angular appearance of the mountain sides on the Canadian Pacific Railroad. In fact, the general impression of Japanese scenery, so far as my observation has gone, is that of softness and delicacy, indefiniteness of outline. At the foot of the Pass we came upon some trees of so light a foliage, in shape like ferns, as to stand out in marked contrast with the rounded forms so prevalent; and yet, so delicate in structure and graceful in outline as to give a finishing touch of beauty to the mountain scenery we were leaving, for the monotonous level over which the rest of the journey was made.

It is surprising how soon one may see all the essential characteristics of a new locality, even as large as this city of Yokohama. Cities are very much alike, and human beings are the same all over the world, however different their accessories and surroundings. The strangeness of dress and buildings soon wears off and we see only myriads of fellow-beings. Travel intensifies one's patriotic pride, but evokes one's sympathies for men and women that have to pass their lives in such discomfort. One impression made upon me here is the number of old men and women engaged in daily toil, and the general appearance of equaler their working garb gives to the crowded streets. The stores seem like the "Cheap John" displays and the old junk shops on the East side of New York City. Even the better class, like those in the Benten Dori, are small affairs, petty and dismal, to one accustomed to frequent the ample rooms and crowded corridors of the great cities of the States.

The great masses of small wares that peddlers will carry is one of the strange sights. The great variety, too, is surprising, fruit, flowers, baskets, food cooked in traveling kitchens, and, strangest of all, kerosene lamps. As Japanese houses have little or no furniture, the use of hanging lamps is almost universal. Kerosene is one of the great articles of the import trade. Lighters loaded with cases of oil are a frequent sight from our window. It must be a profitable trade, too, if the Standard Oil Company can afford to pay \$150,000 annually for the monopoly of the trade at Canton, as I have seen stated in one of the papers here. But the street cries are in the same tones that I have heard in the home land, with a prolonged rising inflection on the last word, "Fresh fish for s-a-l-e."

Not to be left out of mention are the insects that seem to be very numerous. We hear the shrill cry of the cicada, as we pass along the streets. We wonder at our restlessness at night, till some one suggests, "Fleas." Mosquitoes we have not found, except in stray specimens, singly, not in strident battalions as in Honolulu. I have not yet seen the Japanese beetle, which has become so much in evidence in Hawaii. But I have been told that the gypsy moth, which is costing so much to exterminate in Massachusetts, is plentiful in Japan, but it is easily kept from becoming too numerous by the attacks of a particular species of ickeumman fly. It is a pity that some means cannot be found to introduce this fly into the regions devastated by the gypsy moth.

Stole \$400.

On the way to Maui on the Claudine a week ago last Tuesday, one of the visiting Congressmen walked out of

his cabin for a short time, and, upon returning, found that some one had entered during his absence and stolen a purse containing something over \$400. Finally, the alarm having been given searching began; the anchor man found the money in a coil of rope under the forecastle head. Upon returning to port the matter was put into the hands of Detective Kaapa, but the thief could not be located.

## LUCKY CATCH.

Opium Found in Basket of Chin On, Washerman.

Charles Chillingworth struck a streak of luck at about 1 p. m. yesterday. He was walking along on King street when he spied Chin On, a Chinese laundryman, driving a very lame horse, attached to a brake full of clothes. He arrested the man on the spot and took him to the Police Station.

His basket of clothes was deposited upon the counter, and, when searched, was found to contain at the bottom 20 tins of the finest Hong Kong opium with the regulation duty stamps. Of course, the charge on the books was placed as unlawful possession of opium. Bail was set at \$500, the amount being furnished almost immediately by some of Chin On's rich friends.

## Visited Police Station.

The visiting Congressmen were shown all over the Police Station by Marshal Brown yesterday morning. Everything was in fine shape, and the Mounted Patrol was drawn up in line outside and the foot police in the station yard. The Congressmen expressed themselves as highly pleased with the appearance of things.

## Thompson-Kaia.

J. A. Thompson, clerk in the Supreme Court, and Emeline H. Kaia were married last night, relatives and a few immediate friends of the family being present. Miss Ida Feary was maid-of-honor and C. H. Rose best man. The newly-married couple went out to their new home in Punahou after the ceremony.

# FOOD IN TABLETS

Rush to the Gold Fields Interests Chemists.

A Year's Supply Will Not Weigh Over Thirty Pounds When Packed.

The rush to the Klondike has stirred up the dealer in condensed food and the chemist who condenses the nutriment from meats and vegetables into the smallest space. Said one of these men the other day, speaking of the heavy weights of food prospectors are taking with them:

"Why, man, in an ordinary valise I can put enough food to last a healthy man a year and give him a menu just as varied as he could find in a first-class hotel. He can easily take another one of those valises, and when he reaches Dawson City he can sell it for \$2,000. That's what a year's supply of good food is worth there. If he wants to load himself down with a good-sized burden he can take four or five valises, and he will be a comparatively rich man the moment he reaches his destination."

Two years ago a commission, appointed by the Secretary of War and composed of experienced army officers, made a thorough investigation, and in their subsequent report it was shown that it would be possible for a large army to move a distance from its base of supplies without the usual attendant wagon and beef "in the hoof" by supplying each soldier with a comparatively small amount of food. It was, however, reported that while foods of this kind could safely be used in event of emergency, it was not advisable to furnish them when fresh foods were obtainable.

In the China-Japanese war the soldiers of the Mikado executed several long marches with unusual dispatch by the use of condensed foods. Each soldier, in addition to a cartridge belt, carried what was called a dinner belt. This was filled with a large amount of condensed milk, buttons and small packages, none of them larger than a medium-sized pocketbook. The dinner belt weighed 10 pounds, but it contained enough nutriment to sustain the soldier for 30 days.

The present scheme is to furnish Klondike voyagers with an assortment of condensed foods similar to that carried by the Japanese, but adapted to the peculiar needs of the men in the diggings. "Anything in the eating line can now be put up in a compact form. A good cup of coffee or tea is crowded into a mugs as thin and as small as a medium-sized button. It is already sweetened with a saccharine product of coal tar, which is 200 times sweeter than sugar, and accordingly requires a very small amount. One of these buttons dissolved into a cup of hot water becomes immediately a cup of good coffee or tea.

"All kinds of soups are prepared in the same way. The buttons contain a mixture of meats and vegetables, fully seasoned and ready for hot water. A sausage-like affair, not as large as a frankfurter, and made of pea meal, fat and bacon, makes 12 plates of nutritious soup.

One of these buttons for Klondike will be used to feed an ounce of which is equivalent to five ounces of fresh meat. It is put up in hard little chunks—so hard that an ordinary knife makes but little headway against it. A tiny machine like a coffee mill grinds it into fine shavings, which can be spread on bread or used for soup-making.

"A loaf of bread is compressed into a mass not much bigger than a soda cracker. When soaked in water it swells up like a sponge, and when dried out makes a good eating. A loaf of the same size is composed of a preparation of flour, beef, fat and salt and contains all the essentials of a plain but hearty meal. This is somewhat similar to the pemmican ration of the British army. Ten pounds of onions, carrots, potatoes, turnips, cabbage or any other vegetable are, by the condensing process, crowded into one-pound cans, and for soup-making purposes are said to be excellent.

"The man who counts upon being a millionaire through his scheme does not expect to do anything this season, as the time for leaving for Klondike is practically over. He expects, however, to be in shape to launch his project next spring, when the first steamer sails, and when the food supply in the mining district is practically exhausted.

"The kingpin of the scheme is to fix up all kinds of fancy and plain drinks, from cocktails and gin fizzes to straight whisky, in tablet form. A trunkful of these tablets will stock a fine cafe and give the Klondikers all the pleasures of life in a big city."—New York Herald.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

The baseball game Saturday is between the Star and St. Louis teams.

The road over the Nuuanu Pali will be closed for one month, beginning October 4th next.

Rev. D. P. Birnie and his sister, Miss Sarah Birnie, returned from Japan on the Doric yesterday.

Old clothes are wanted at the leper station at Kalaupapa. H. W. Schmidt & Sons will receive donations and forward them.

The executor of the estate of the late William Meyers filed an inventory yesterday, setting the value of the estate at \$38,000.

George W. Smith has resigned as a member of the Council of State, in order that he may serve as a Commissioner of Education.

The bond of the Oahu Railway Company was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday on an appeal from the decision of the Tax Appeal Court.

News was received by the Mariposa yesterday that Walter Dillingham was getting on very nicely. He will probably be back on the next Australia.

Bert Peterson left on the Doric yesterday afternoon for a trip into Southern California, where he will spend several months in the interest of his health.

The elevator in the Mott-Smith building was tried for the first time yesterday, Miss Daisy Rice, Mr. Davey, Dr. Derby and Mr. Hoffman being the first ones to ride in it.

A driver of a certain pol wagon was arrested in front of Nott's store, on King street, yesterday morning, on the charge of cruelty to animals by driving a horse without shoes.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, President Smith remarked that croquet sets and swings were needed at the Leper Settlement on Molokai. Between \$40 and \$50 would be sufficient.

W. W. Dimond is surprising the people this week by selling genuine first-class agateware at lower prices than the same class of goods are sold in San Francisco. There is a big display in one of the windows.

The Manufacturing Harness Company has just received a splendid line of genuine Australian saddle saddles, price complete, \$11.50; also, large and well assorted supply of whips, sponges, boots, etc. See advertisement.

The executors of A. Feek have received a satisfaction of their claim against the Oahu Railway Company, and yesterday an acknowledgment of the claim was filed in the Circuit Court, together with a notice of the discontinuance of the case.

The Bennington has a tug-of-war team, and the men are anxious to get a match with either the U. S. S. Philadelphia team or one from the boat boys. Should a match be arranged, it will take place in Bristol's Pavilion on the evening of October 2d.

Among the callers aboard the Duquay Trouin yesterday were the following: Ministers Cooper and Damon, French Commissioner Voisson, the Bishop of Panapolis and Father Leonore. The usual salutes were fired for the Ministers and Commissioner.

A big hula to the visiting American Congressmen was given at the home of J. A. Cummins, Paoua, last night. Quite a large number of people were present. The house was decorated for the occasion and torchlights lined the driveway to direct the guests where to go.

A native woman, dressed in Chinese clothes, arrived on the Doric yesterday. She has been in China a long time, and found it necessary, in order to get along, to conform to the customs of the country. She is now at the Quarantine Station, and when free will again don the comfortable holoku. She says she is tired of Chinese clothes.

At the residence of Andrew Brown, Superintendent of the Water Works, this evening, Miss Janet Scott of Edinburgh, Scotland, and J. S. Muirhead, engineer at Waimanalo Plantation, will be married by the Rev. D. P. Birnie. Miss Scott arrived by the Mariposa yesterday. The bridal party will go to their home at Waimanalo on Saturday.

Yesterday the Supreme Court sustained the decision of the Circuit Court dismissing the case of Kelikaukaole vs. W. G. Walker and the Hakalau Plantation Company. The bill was dismissed at the close of the case, on motion of the defendants, on the ground that the complainant had not made out her case. The controversy arose over the alleged signing of a deed of land through fraud.

# LEWIS & CO.

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Have never had greater variety nor better quality of fine foods for the every day table and for dinner giving than now.

The world pays tribute to the aesthetic tastes of the dwellers of Hawaii through this store.

The price of a thing is generally what it is worth, competition requires that; the higher the price, the better the quality as a rule; price doesn't always guarantee quality, the reputation of the seller counts.

Send for our catalogue and see what we can sell you.

For instance our Lewis Hams and Bacon.

We guarantee our prices as low as the lowest and quality the best. Island orders solicited. Country customers are assured of paying the same prices as those resident in the city of Honolulu.

Intelligent and appreciative persons will refuse substitutes, when they can buy the original.

Tea is an article which is daily consumed by millions.

Success in tea brewing can only be assured by using Lewis' Own importations of Ceylon-India, China and Japan Teas.

Send for our catalogue. Mailed FREE on application.

LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu



ALL THE FAMILY ENJOYS IT

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THE BEST MUSIC BOX MADE.

We have just received a new invoice of the several styles. Write for Catalogue and prices.

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## OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every linker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

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PLANTATION AND LAND OWNERS, MERCHANTS and others who contemplate boring wells, will serve their own interests by consulting the above Company.

Estimates furnished. Charges strictly moderate. Faithful work guaranteed. Tel. 665. P. O. Box 475.

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Particular attention given to purchase and sale of Hawaiian sugar stock. Bullion and Exchange. Loans Negotiated. Eastern and Foreign Stocks and Bonds. 403 California St. : San Francisco, Cal.



# ANOTHER VICTORY BY AUTHORITY.

Myrtle Club Wins From Leilani Crew.

WAS AN EXCITING RACE

Leilani Had Good Start on the Kid Crew.

Good Time Made Over the Course. Probability of Another Race.

There was no foul between the Leilani and Myrtles in their six-oared sliding-seat barge race yesterday, and the Myrtles came out ahead by about half a length, and after a most interesting pull, every inch of the way being a race for blood.

The wharves were crowded, from the Pacific Mail to the Oceanic, and every one of the shore boats was out around the starting point filled with people. The judges arrived opposite the Inter-Island wharf a little before 5:30 p. m., and the Leilani reached the starting point exactly at the time mentioned for the beginning of the race. They were closely followed by the Myrtles. As the respective crews left their quarters they were greeted with cheers from the delegations gathered there.

It was about a quarter to 6 when the crews were on the line ready for the start, and a minute later, when C. B. Wilson gave the starting signal, with the Myrtles on the mauka and the Leilani on the makai course.

The Leilani were a little slow at the start, but got into form in short order, shooting up to and a little past the Myrtles, who were pulling the good old steady stroke that has so often brought victory to the scarlet and white.

At the buoy, before reaching the light house, the Leilani were half a length ahead, but at every stroke the Myrtles could be seen crawling up, until at the light house the two crews were speeding along with no difference between their bows. The Myrtles began to take the lead when half way out the channel, and, as the turn was made toward the spar buoy, they were a length ahead.

The Myrtles made a fine turn around the buoy, and the Leilani tried to gain on them by making a short turn and taking the makai course. They seemed to stop for a moment to avoid a foul with the Myrtles, who, wasting no time, shot out for home. The Leilani had the worst of it, for they were quite a distance behind, but they pulled bravely and regained some of what they lost. Shortly before arriving at the light house the Leilani spurred, but the Myrtles were watching them and did the same. The long and short of it is that the Leilani couldn't catch them and the Myrtles passed over the line first.

Time: Myrtle, 12:50 7-8; Leilani, 12:53 7-8.

The crews, the same as on Saturday, were as follows:

Leilani—D. Kawanakoa, stroke; Woods, Taylor, Keoloha, Conradt, Giffard, and Hawaiian lad, coxswain.  
Myrtle—W. Damon, stroke; King, Harris, Vida, A. Harris, W. Harris, and coxswain, Giles.

After the race was over, the Myrtle boys hired various conveyances and rode about the city singing and shouting the Myrtle yell.

## NOTES.

The time made yesterday is better than even the second attempt made by the same crews Saturday. That was considered fine time.

The Myrtles pulled a beautiful race from start to finish, and showed that old-time grit and sport that the crews before them have shown. There were three young fellows in the crew who had never rowed in a race previous to last Saturday, but they were right there.

Herbert Mossman is backing the Myrtle crew of yesterday's race with the crew of the Stranger, which caused the first foul last Saturday, and it is very likely that the race between these two will come off in the near future. The Leilani crew may come in to make a three-cornered event. The loser will treat to a dinner.

## Ladies to Row.

Several of the young ladies in sympathy with the Myrtle Boat Club are anxious to have a crew of their own to pull against lady crews from the other clubs in the next regatta. They are anxious to have the matter brought up at the next meeting of the M. B. C. and, it is certain, that the boys will acquiesce to the proposition. A crew of ladies from each of the clubs would certainly make a very interesting race.

Owing to over-crowding and bad ventilation, the air of a school room is often close and impure, and teachers and pupils frequently suffer from lung and throat troubles. To all such we would say, try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For coughs, colds, weak lungs and bronchial troubles no other remedy can compare with it. Says A. C. Freed, Superintendent of Schools, Prairie Depot, Ohio: "Having some knowledge of the efficacy of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, I have no hesitation in recommending it to all who suffer from coughs, lung troubles, etc." For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

# ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Honolulu, July 28, 1897.

In accordance with Article 39 of the Constitution, notice is hereby given that a general Election for Representatives will be held throughout the Republic between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, the 29th day of September, 1897.

The Election Districts, Voting Precincts, Polling Places and Inspectors of Election are as follows:

## FIRST DISTRICT.

Hilo, Puna and Hamakua, Hawaii.

1st Precinct:  
All the districts of Puna, excepting Keauau and Olaa. Voting place: Pohoi Court House.

Inspectors:  
H. J. Lyman,  
H. Rycroft,  
Richard Lyman.

2d Precinct:  
The lands of Keauau and Olaa, in Puna, and that portion of Hilo extending from the boundary of Puna to the bed of the Honouliuli Gulch. Voting place: Court House in Hilo.

Inspectors:  
N. W. Wilfong,  
G. W. A. Hapal,  
W. A. Hardy.

3rd Precinct:  
Extending from the bed of Honouliuli Gulch to the bed of the Kawaihuli Gulch. Voting place: Papakou School House.

Inspectors:  
G. E. Thrum,  
R. T. Forrest,  
A. F. Linder.

4th Precinct:  
Extending from the bed of the Kawaihuli Gulch to the bed of the Wai-kaumalo Gulch. Voting place: Honouliuli School House.

Inspectors:  
J. K. Dillon,  
W. D. Schmidt,  
B. B. Macy.

5th Precinct:  
Extending from the bed of the Wai-kaumalo Gulch to the bed of the Kaula Gulch. Voting place: Court House, Laupahoehoe.

Inspectors:  
Wm. G. Walker,  
E. W. Barnard,  
Richard Ivers.

6th Precinct:  
Extending from the bed of the Kaula Gulch to the bed of the Kalopa Gulch (Kuliu Gulch). Voting place: Kaohae School House.

Inspectors:  
A. Lidgate,  
Robert Horner,  
J. W. Lenhart.

7th Precinct:  
Extending from the bed of the Kalopa Gulch to the bed of the Malanahae Gulch. Voting place: Honokaa Court House.

Inspectors:  
F. S. Clinton,  
Edwin Thomas,  
M. V. Holmes.

8th Precinct:  
Extending from the bed of the Malanahae Gulch to the boundary of Kohala. Voting place: School House, Kukuiahae.

Inspectors:  
Wm. Horner,  
George Koch,  
L. R. Medeiros.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

Kohala, Kona and Kau, Island of Hawaii.

1st Precinct:  
Consisting of North Kohala. Polling place: Kohala Court House.

Inspectors:  
W. P. McDougall,  
G. P. Tulloch,  
L. Haina.

2d Precinct:  
Consisting of South Kohala. Polling place: Waimea Court House.

Inspectors:  
W. S. Vredenberg,  
J. Crowley,  
H. Akona.

3rd Precinct:  
South Kohala to the north boundary of Hualaia. Voting place: Court House, Kailua.

Inspectors:  
George Clark,  
S. Haanlo,  
Thomas Aiu.

4th Precinct:  
North boundary of Hualaia to and including Keel, South Kona. Voting place: School House, Konawaena.

Inspectors:  
Thos. H. Wright,  
Wm. Wright, Jr.,  
D. P. Namanu.

5th Precinct:  
From south boundary of Keel to north boundary of Kau. Voting place: Court House, Hookeana.

Inspectors:  
T. K. R. Amalu,  
D. Z. Naahelua,  
J. S. Kuuwe.

6th Precinct:  
From the boundary between South Kona and Kau to the westerly boundary of Punaluu. Polling place: Wai-ohinu Court House.

Inspectors:  
J. H. Waipellana,  
W. J. Yates,  
O. K. Apiki.

7th Precinct:  
The remainder of the District of Kau. Polling place: Pahala School House.

Inspectors:  
W. P. Fennell,  
Ikaaka,  
G. W. Paty.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai.

1st Precinct:  
That portion of Molokai consisting of Kalawao and Kalaupapa. Polling place: Kalaupapa Store House.

Inspectors:  
.....  
.....  
.....

2d Precinct:  
The remainder of the island of Molokai. Polling place: Pukoo Court House.

Inspectors:  
Geo. Trimble,  
H. Manase,  
A. Kamai.

3rd Precinct:  
The district of Lahaina and the Island of Lanai. Polling place: Lahaina Court House.

Inspectors:  
Henry Dickenson,  
A. N. Hayselden,  
W. J. Sheldon.

4th Precinct:  
District of Kaanapali. Polling place: Honokahua School House.

Inspectors:  
R. C. Searle,  
David Taylor, Jr.,  
David Kapuku.

5th Precinct:  
Consisting of that portion of Wailuku lying north of the sand hills, including Waihee and the Island of Kahoolawe. Polling place: Wailuku Court House.

Inspectors:  
Goodale Armstrong,  
J. H. Thomas,  
W. T. Robinson.

6th Precinct:  
The remaining portion of the district of Wailuku, excepting the district of Honuaula. Polling place: Custom House, Kahului.

Inspectors:  
L. W. Zumwalt,  
D. Quill,  
E. B. Carley.

7th Precinct:  
The district of Honuaula. Polling place: Honuaula Court House.

Inspectors:  
J. M. Napulou,  
G. K. Kunukau,  
S. E. Kaleikau.

8th Precinct:  
All that portion of said district known as Kala and that portion of the land of Hamakuaupoko lying south and west of the Maliko Valley and mauka of a line drawn along the center of the road running from Kaluanui to the Makawao Jail, and a line drawn in extension thereof. Polling place: Makawao Court House.

Inspectors:  
F. W. Hardy,  
Geo. Forsyth,  
Manuel Cabral.

9th Precinct:  
The remainder of the district of Makawao to the Gulch of Oopuloo. Polling place: Hamakuaupoko School House.

Inspectors:  
W. F. Mossman,  
W. E. Shaw,  
P. N. Kahokuakalani.

10th Precinct:  
Kahikinau, Kaupo and Kipahulu. Polling place: School House, Kipahulu.

Inspectors:  
A. Gross,  
W. B. Starkey,  
J. K. Pihmanu.

11th Precinct:  
From Kipahulu to and including Makapuu. Polling place: Hana Court House.

Inspectors:  
F. Wittrock,  
J. Grunwald,  
B. K. Kaiwalea.

12th Precinct:  
District of Koolau to the Gulch of Oopuloo. Polling place: School House, Keanae.

Inspectors:  
James P. Saunders,  
D. W. Naptham,  
Hy Reuter.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

All that portion of the Island of Oahu lying East and South of Nuuanu Street, and a line drawn in extension thereof from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point.

1st Precinct:  
All that portion of said district com-

prised in Honolulu or Kona and lying east of Punahou street, and a line drawn in extension thereof, mauka and makai. Polling place: Government Nursery, Junction of King and Waikiki streets.

Inspectors:  
Geo. Manson,  
C. S. Crane,  
John Kea.

2d Precinct:  
All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona, and lying between the westerly boundary of the First Precinct and a line drawn as follows: viz: From the foot of South street along South, King and Alapai streets, and from the head of Alapai street to the flagpole on the old battery on Punchbowl; thence to and along the ridge on the easterly side of Pauoa Valley to the summit of the mountain. Polling place: Beretania Street School House.

Inspectors:  
J. A. Magoon,  
W. C. Wilder, Jr.,  
M. I. Sylva.

3rd Precinct:  
All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona, and lying between the westerly boundary of the Second Precinct and Nuuanu street, and mauka of School street and a line drawn from the junction of School and Punchbowl streets to the flag pole on the old battery on Punchbowl. Polling place: Building at entrance to lower reservoir grounds, Nuuanu avenue.

Inspectors:  
W. H. Hoogs,  
J. D. Holt,  
F. P. McIntyre.

4th Precinct:  
All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona, and bounded by the 2d and 3rd Precincts, Beretania and Nuuanu streets. Polling place: Royal School.

Inspectors:  
James Nott, Jr.,  
T. P. Cummins,  
W. M. Pomroy.

5th Precinct:  
All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona and bounded by the 2d Precinct, Beretania street, Richards street and the harbor. Polling place: Kapuwa building.

Inspectors:  
Alex. Lyle,  
G. W. R. King,  
D. Logan.

6th Precinct:  
All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona and bounded by Richards street, Beretania street, Nuuanu street and the harbor. Polling place: Bell Tower.

Inspectors:  
Henry Smith,  
W. L. Eaton,  
J. T. Stacker.

7th Precinct:  
All that portion of said district comprised in the judicial and taxation district of Koolauupoko, and lying east and south of a line drawn from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point. Polling place: School House, Waimanalo.

Inspectors:  
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.....

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

All that portion of the Island of Oahu lying West and North of Nuuanu Street and a line drawn in extension thereof from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point.

1st Precinct:  
All that portion of the judicial and taxation district of Koolauupoko lying west and north of a line drawn from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point. Polling place: Kaneohe Court House.

Inspectors:  
Wm. Henry,  
E. P. Aikue,  
Frank Pahia.

2d Precinct:  
The judicial and taxation district of Koolauloa. Polling place: Koolauloa Court House.

Inspectors:  
C. H. Judd,  
W. K. Rathburne,  
J. H. Barenaba.

3rd Precinct:  
The judicial and taxation district of Waiwalea. Polling place: Waiwalea Court House.

Inspectors:  
Edward Hore,  
Frank Halstead,  
Alfred Kaili.

4th Precinct:  
The judicial and taxation district of Waiwalea. Polling place: Waiwalea Court House.

Inspectors:  
Sam'l Andrews,  
G. W. Nawaakoa,  
Isala Halualani.

5th Precinct:  
All that portion of the judicial and taxation district of Ewa, comprised in the lands of Honeae and Honouliuli. Polling place: Reading Room, Ewa Plantation.

Inspectors:  
H. J. Gallagher,  
D. B. Murdock,  
Joseph Fernandez.

6th Precinct:  
All the remaining portion of the judicial and taxation district of Ewa. Polling place: Ewa Court House.

Inspectors:  
Frank Archer,  
J. M. Ezera,  
S. Hookano.

7th Precinct:  
All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying makai of the King street road from the Ewa line to the King street bridge, and all mauka of said road from the Ewa line to the main road up Kailhi Valley. Polling place: Reform School premises.

Inspectors:  
W. L. Wilcox,  
W. R. Sims,  
J. F. Clay.

8th Precinct:  
All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of the King street road from the main road up Kailhi Valley to Liliha street, and a line drawn from the head thereof, in extension of the line of Judd street, to and along the ridge forming the westerly border of Nuuanu Valley. Polling place: Hawaiian Tramways Company's Building, corner Kamehameha School Grounds.

Inspectors:  
Ed Towse,  
R. W. Cathcart,  
R. H. Baker.

9th Precinct:  
All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying between the eighth precinct and Nuuanu street, and mauka of a line drawn along School street, the Nuuanu stream and Beretania street. Polling place: Kaluwela School House.

Inspectors:  
A. V. Gear,  
C. A. Peterson,  
Peter Souza.

10th Precinct:  
All that portion of Honolulu or Kona bounded by King, Liliha and School streets, the Nuuanu stream, Beretania and Nuuanu streets and the harbor. Polling place: China Engine House.

Inspectors:  
J. Effinger,  
Aki K. Akau,  
Henry Davis.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

Islands of Kauai and Nihoa.

1st Precinct:  
The Island of Nihoa. Polling place: School House.

Inspectors:  
.....  
.....  
.....

2nd Precinct:  
That portion of the district of Wai- mea extending from the second precinct to the Punaaua Point. Polling place: Kekaha School House.

Inspectors:  
F. W. Bindt,  
J. L. Hafarth,  
S. R. E. Raula.

3rd Precinct:  
That portion of the district of Wai- mea extending from Hanapepe to the boundary line between Waimea and Kekaha Plantations and extending along a line in continuation of said boundary to the sea. Polling place: Wai- mea Court House.

Inspectors:  
J. F. Scott,  
C. B. Hofgaard,  
J. H. Kapuniui.

4th Precinct:  
From and including Kalaheo, to and including Hanapepe. Polling place: Hanapepe School House.

Inspectors:  
H. C. Perry,  
H. H. Brodie,  
M. K. Kaluna.

5th Precinct:  
The district of Koloa from its junction with Lihue, to and including the land of Lawai. Polling place: Koloa Court House.

Inspectors:  
J. K. Burkett,  
W. H. Neal,  
J. K. Farley.

6th Precinct:  
The district of Lihue. Polling place: Lihue Court House.

Inspectors:  
W. D. Wisbard,  
W. T. Lucas,  
W. I. Wells.

7th Precinct:  
Extending from the land of Papaa to and including the land of Wallua. Polling place: Court House, Kapaa.

Inspectors:  
S. N. Hundley,  
F. B. Smith,  
J. Kawelo.

8th Precinct:  
Extending from Kailhiwai River to and including the land of Papaa. Polling place: Government School House, Kilauea.

Inspectors:  
John Bush,  
W. P. Huddy,  
E. J. G. Bryant.

9th Precinct:  
Extending from Kailhiwai River to the north boundary of the district of Waimea. Polling place: Waiohi Court House.

Inspectors:  
J. Kakina,  
C. H. Willis,  
J. C. Davis.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.

# TIMELY TOPICS

**ANNEXATION** Is near at hand, we are told, and the arrival of Senator Morgan and Representatives Cannon, Landon-slaeger, Berry and Towney seems to point in this direction. With annexation an unprecedented wave of prosperity is expected to sweep over the land, bringing with it dinners and feasts and merrymaking.

We have quietly been preparing for this event and laid in a stock of articles useful and ornamental for the festal board.

Our stock of **HAVILAND CHINA** is more complete than ever, and if any set or piece is broken by careless servants you can always have it replaced from our stock.

**Sterling Silver Ware** is indispensable to a well appointed dinner table. We have just received a new invoice of sets of Oyster Forks, Berry Spoons, Soup Ladles, Lettuce, Meat and Pickle Forks, etc., which are sold very cheap.

In **Plated Ware** we carry a full line of Spoons, Knives and Forks, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Sets, Coffee, Chocolate and Egg Spoons, Butter Dishes, Spoonholders, Casters, Water Pitchers, Fruit and Butter Knives, Fish and Pie Sets, Cheese Scoops, Sugar Shells, Crumb Trays and Brushes, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Also, Celluloid and Aluminum Comb and Brush Sets, Rookwood and Cut Glass ware.

**The Hawaiian Hardware Co.**

236 FORT ST.

# Preserve Your Health

EVERYONE ADMITS THAT A tonic taken now and again will prove decidedly beneficial in preserving one's health in this climate. Naturally there arises a question as to what will best suit your constitution.

# Malt

Of the many reputable preparations offered to build you up and restore lost vigor, most all of them are repulsive to some people, and, therefore, ought not to be used. **MALT NUTRINE** acts with all alike; the effect is generally very marked, and at all times beneficial.

# Nutrine

For the teachers and clerks who have doubtless profited by their summer vacation, ought not to drift back to the tired and worn-out condition they were in previous to taking their vacation. Take **MALT NUTRINE** and continue to improve.

# Satisfies

You need not feel that you are experimenting when you begin taking **MALT NUTRINE**. The many hundreds who have profited by taking it have placed the preparation beyond all fear and doubt as to its virtues. Our orders placed with the manufacturers show a steady increase, which signifies popularity and merit.

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**HOLLISTER DRUG CO.**

SOLE AGENTS.

# WILL NEGOTIATE

Claus Spreckels Will Withdraw Trust Influence.

RUMORS REGARDING THE SCHEME

W. G. Irwin is Now Working for Annexation.

Spreckels Wants Government's Friendship - A Story Sent to California.

A dispatch was sent from here yesterday by a correspondent of a San Francisco paper which, if true, means much for the cause of annexation. The purport of the dispatch was to the effect that since William G. Irwin had recovered, he has been busily engaged trying to win Claus Spreckels over to the cause of annexation.

It is generally understood that the Sugar Trust is against annexation and that the quiet influence of that body will be brought into active play among the Senators between now and December, so that if the ratification of the treaty is not killed it will at least be delayed. If the trust can be won over, then the passage of the treaty will be a calm one. W. G. Irwin, like Congressman Berry, has "indications that way," and while his interests are almost identical with those of Mr. Spreckels, the latter has not been antagonistic to Mr. Irwin in his wishes in this respect. The story sent off yesterday says that Mr. Spreckels is willing to withdraw the opposition of the trust to annexation, provided the Hawaiian Government will cease its animosity to the Spreckels' interests on the islands.

The letter containing the information is said to have been received here by the last steamer, and contained, further, the information that since Mr. Irwin's recovery he had been most assiduous in his efforts to patch up a truce between the Government and the representative of, if not its actual, strongest opponent. It is just possible that the story emanated from a "pipe," as the Hawaiian Government has shown no vindictiveness to Mr. Spreckels in his interests here. Another thing, it is generally understood that Mr. Spreckels' actual interests in Hawaii have not amounted to very much since 1893, when through plique at the Government for the promptness in which a little indebtedness of \$95,000 was liquidated by Minister Duman he decided to leave the country. Shortly after that time it was announced that he had distributed all of his property on the islands to his children.

The fight of the Government against the S. S. China's register, while in no way prompted by friendship for Mr. Spreckels or his steamship interests, may, perhaps, have had its influence on the multi-millionaire sugar baron, for the granting of such a register would be giving to a rival line the privileges, which under the present condition of affairs, and in the event of annexation, would be enjoyed by the Spreckels company. It will be remembered that half a dozen years ago, when the passage on the China steamers was no higher than on the others, those vessels were selected by tourists in preference to the Oceanic Line for several reasons. Mr. Spreckels notified the Pacific Mail Company that unless they gave up the Island business he would establish a competing line between San Francisco and China and Japan ports. Instead of giving up the business outright a compromise was made, whereby the rates on the China vessels was increased and no freights taken. This agreement has continued in force since then, so far as the rates of passage are concerned.

As was stated, the Government is showing no animosity toward Mr. Spreckels for his anti-annexation views or for his attitude toward the Island Government, and if he is willing to withdraw the opposition of the trust, thereby practically assisting the annexation cause, the Government and the people will be glad to learn of the change of affairs—if it is true.

THE DAVEY GALLERY.  
Some Handsome Portraits on Exhibition.

Yesterday, after many tedious days of waiting, the Davey Photographic Company succeeded in placing their handsome passenger elevator in position, and today customers will be able to reach the studio on the third floor without fatigue.

Since the opening of the gallery a few weeks ago Mr. Davey has made some very elegant photographs of local people. His mezzo-tint portrait of a daughter of Senator McCandless, exhibited in the window, for pose, likeness and light and shade is one of the finest pieces of photography ever shown here, resembling in general texture the reproduction of some of the old masters.

Quite recently Mr. Davey made some very elegant photographs of President Dole, one of them a profile in Rembrandt effect being especially good. This one will be made into a bas-relief and should be an admirable picture. The company, besides making ordinary photographic portraits, enlarge pictures, take them at residences in the day time or by flashlight. They have a very large assortment of island

views, printed on platinotype paper or colored in the tridium process, so that there is really no difference between them and genuine water-color paintings. These colored pictures are valuable additions to the home.

## MENACE TO PUBLIC.

Powder Magazine Should be Removed to Another Place.

The necessity of removing the powder magazine from its present location to one where it will be of less danger to the public was again demonstrated yesterday morning, when a quantity of black powder and Hercules giant powder was being carted away in a dray.

Through the carelessness of the driver, who had nothing to secure the powder, a box of giant powder fell from the wagon to the ground. This happened on Victoria street, and had an explosion taken place, the loss of life and destruction of property would, in all probability, have been great.

There is no question in the minds of the people that the magazine should be removed to some place out in the harbor in some other position where, in case of an explosion, the danger to life and property would be reduced to a minimum.

## News Suppressed.

At a conference in Exeter Hall the Rev. E. C. Smyth of Shantung, says the Fiji Times, delighted the audience with a humorous speech, marked here and there with touches of pathos and also earnest appeals. In the course of his address he declared much nonsense was being talked about China after the war. The fact was only 5 out of 18 provinces knew there had been a war, and three of these provinces believed Japan had been soundly beaten. There were no newspapers and no letters, and the Government pulled the wires. The people were kept in ignorance, but he said impressively if they had known the truth there would have been a frightful revolution and deluges of blood would have been shed.

A meeting of the Beretania Tennis Club was held in the office of W. L. Stanley yesterday afternoon. The various officers reported, showing the club in good standing. Various matters of routine business were attended to.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, and Incipient Consumption, no remedy approaches Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has long been the most popular and successful anodyne expectorant in Pharmacy, and is everywhere approved and recommended by the Faculty. It soothes the inflamed membrane, breaks up irritating mucus, allays coughing, and induces repose. As a family emergency medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral takes the lead. For the relief and cure of croup, whooping-cough, sore throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, it is invaluable. No household is quite secure without

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

PREPARED BY  
**Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,**  
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.  
Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

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**HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY**  
Limited.

## CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED

## Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.  
Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs.  
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.  
Cures Scurvy Sores.  
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.  
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cures Glandular Swellings.  
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.  
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS  
From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors: THE LONDON AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

# RED ROUGH HANDS

Itching, scaly, bleeding palms, shapeless nails, and painful finger ends, pimples, blackheads, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching, scaly scalps, all yield quickly to warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), greatest of emollient skin cures.

# Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, London. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Produce Soft White Hands," post free.

ITCHING HUMOURS Instantly relieved by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

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212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

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THE RISDON IRON WORKS.....General Engineering.

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**RICHARDS & SCHOEN,**  
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Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

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E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,  
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.  
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For further particulars apply to  
**DR. W. AYERDAM, Manager** Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

## NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED CURE NO-TO-BAC

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 300,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak impotent man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by drugstore everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Tobacco Hurt and Save Your Life Away," written guarantees and free sample. Address THE STELLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

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## Read the Hawaiian Gazette



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## WATER FILTERS

But if you want your family to drink water that is

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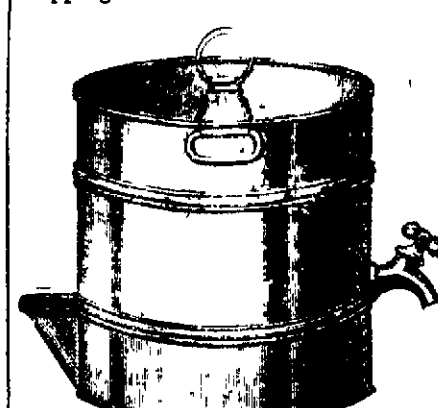
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Is an Aquarium:

**Boiled Water**  
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**Distilled Water**  
Is PURITY ONLY.  
This you can have by using our

## Family Water Condenser.

For use also in PLANTATION LABORATORIES: All you have to do is to put the apparatus over a kerosene or kitchen stove and catch the drippings..



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Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line  
Canadian Pacific Railway.

### Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
**F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,**  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

**German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.**  
OF BERLIN.

**Fortuna General Insurance Company**  
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
**F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.**



**CASTLE & COOKE LTD.**  
IMPORTERS

## LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR  
**New England Mutual Life Insurance Co**  
OF BOSTON.

**Elmo Fire Insurance Company**  
OF HARTFORD.

**Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company**  
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000  
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

**North German Fire Insurance Company**  
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,850,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000  
Total reichsmarks 43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.  
**H. HACKFELD & CO.**

**J. S. WALKER**  
General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

**Royal Insurance Company**  
Alliance Assurance Company,  
Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

**WILHELM OF MADGEBURG**  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

**Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.**  
Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

## INSURANCE Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR  
**FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.**

**Northern Assurance Co**  
Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000

**BRITISH and FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.**  
Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.  
Immediate Payment of Claims.

**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.**

**North British & Mercantile Insurance Co**

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1896, £12,051,532.

1—Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 £ s d  
Subscribed—2,500,000 687,500 0 0  
Paid up Capital—1,404,307 9 11  
2—Fire Funds—2,660,850 12 0  
3—Life and Annuity Funds—9,006,182 2 8  
£12,554,532 14 8

Revenue Fire Branch 1,577,028 17 9  
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches—1,404,307 9 11  
£2,981,336 7 8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.  
**ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,**  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



